EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Honor to the Heroes of the Atlantic Cable.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Interesting Details—Facts and Incidents

Markets---Money Easier---Cotton Inactive---Breadstuffs Without Change.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, H. E. JUDKINS, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 3½ P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Her news is of interest.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York, arrived at Galway on the evening of the 1st inst.

The *Arago* reached Southampton on the morning of the 2d.

The *Europa*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 4th.

The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in celebration of the successful laying of the cable, took place on the 1st inst., and was a very brilliant affair. The Lord-Lieutenant, Lord EGLINTON, and his Court, did not attend the banquet, and it is said the invitation was declined because Cardinal WISEMAN was one of the guests. The absence of Lord EGLINTON attracted much attention, and it was supposed the alleged cause would go far towards lessening his popularity in Ireland. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. BRIGHT warmly acknowledged the service rendered by the Americans engaged in the great enterprise, and to Mr. FIELD in particular he accorded the most unqualified praise, declaring that but for the wonderful energy and capability displayed by that gentleman, the line could never have been in existence so soon. He concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. FIELD and the American officers who aided in the enterprise;" and the toast was drank with loud and long-continued cheering. Among the other toasts was one to Mr. LEVER, the projector of the Galway line of steamers, who spoke hopefully of the success of his enterprise.

Cardinal WISEMAN was enthusiastically welcomed at the banquet, while the toast to the Lord-Lieutenant was received with marked coolness, and some indications of decided disapprobation.

It is stated that Captain PAKENHAM, of the *Agamemnon*, and Mr. BRIGHT, are to be honored with knighthood for their services in laying the Cable.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 19th of October to the 8th of November.

The old Government of India had ceased to exist, and the new Council held its first sitting on the 3d inst.

A submarine telegraph cable about 300 miles long, to connect the Colony of Victoria with Tasmania, was being manufactured in England.

Prince ALFRED had satisfactorily passed through a lengthy and searching examination at the Royal Naval Academy, and had been appointed a naval cadet on board the frigate *Euryalis*, which vessel he would shortly join for permanent and regular service.

The London *Times* says: "The steam frigate *Voyageur de la Mer*, from Boston and Gibraltar, a present from the Americans to his Highness, the Pasha of Egypt, and having on board Colonel GREEN, YENAM EFFENDI and Mr. STONE, arrived at Malta on the 24th of August, and left on the 25th for Alexandria."

[The *Voyageur de la Mer* was not a present, but was built at the order of the Pasha—EDITOR.]

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship *Conquerer*, lying in the Mersey and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all rose and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. TUCKER, the United States Consul, proceeded on board, with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievance is not known. No bloodshed took place.

Messrs. MCNAIR, GREENHOW & IRVING, commission merchants, Manchester, had suspended payment.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 1st of September for Biarritz.

General DE SALLES, who had been spoken of to fill the post of Governor-General of Algeria, is said to have refused that of Commandant of the troops in that colony.

It is reported that, before accepting the Embassy to Berne, the Marquis DE TURGOT had an audience of the Emperor, who assured him that his removal from Madrid was not to be considered as having in any degree the character of a disgrace, and in proof of this he conferred on him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had given orders to purchase, wherever they are to be found, the numerous manuscripts which VAUBAN left behind him, with a view to their publication.

Some Protestants had been arrested at Maubenge while they were assembled for Divine worship, and the affair had given rise to much comment.

The recent speech of Count DE PERSIGNY continued to occupy attention, and, the Government having withdrawn the prohibition against its publication, it had appeared in all the Paris journals.

The Council General of the Department of the Herait, at its annual meeting had, as usual, pronounced itself strongly in favor of free-trade.

In the course of November next a grand meeting is to be held in Paris, for the purpose of establishing a Company for finally carrying out the projects of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The £8,000,000 of capital is said to be nearly all subscribed, and £400,000 of it is set down for the United States.

The Bourse at Paris continued quite firm. The three ₱ cents closed on Friday, the 3d, at 71.50, and the 4½ ₱ cents at 97.75.

It was reported that M. THOUVENAL had requested to be relieved of the mission to Constantinople.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree by which the functions of Governor-General of Algeria are suppressed. General MCMAHON is appointed to be commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces.

The *Journal des Debats* believes the theory of the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be rather hazardous. It reasons thus: "It would be a formitable, powerful instrument in the hands of an enemy, and the advantage which must necessarily accrue to a maritime nation would be incalculable. The capital could order the scattered squadrons to reunite on any point of the globe without loss of time, and the advantage thus acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist."

It is stated that Austria, Prussia and Saxony were endeavoring to persuade Hanover to accept an indemnification for the Stade dues, but that the latter displayed no inclination to do so. It was further stated that the British Cabinet had announced to the Hanoverian Government its resolve not to pay such onerous dues any longer.

The session of the States General of Holland had been brought to a close. The Minister of Justice delivered a brief and unimportant speech upon the occasion.

Rejoicings on an unprecedented scale were to take place on the 4th inst, in celebration of the Prince of Orange attaining his majority.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperor had decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November next.

The British and Austrian Governments were said to be on the point of coming to an understanding in respect to the proposed submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria.

The Mazzinian organ, *Italia del Popolo*, published at Genoa, had ceased to appear. During the last three months all its principal writers spent more time in jail than at their office.

The Emperor of Russia had emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domains.

A powder magazine at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing, it is said, 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

The *Northern Bee*, in an energedic manner, supports the project of a railway to the Amoor, although great difficulties would have to be overcome in its execution.

A report has become current that Poland is to have an independent constitution separate from Russia. There will be, it is believed, 45,000 men at the camp at Warsaw.

Full details of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamer *Cyclops* are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent telegraphic accounts. The small steamer *Lady Canning*, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Threats of death to the Christians had been made at Tripoli, and the Consul of France at Beyrout had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution being taken.

The China mail, already telegraphed, had reached England. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 6th of July, says: "The Russian and United States Ministers have concluded treaties with the Chinese, and the bearer of the Russian treaty is a passenger by the present steamer. He cannot state positively what concessions have been obtained from the Chinese by these treaties, but it is probable a good deal is left to depend upon the treaties to be obtained by the Allies, the Russians and Americans stipulating for the same privileges as granted to other nations. It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

Negotiations by the allied Ambassadors are said to be progressing, and it was expected that treaties would be signed about the 22d ult. If this result had been obtained at the time mentioned, we ought to have had a steamer direct from the Pei-ho with the intelligence. It is reported that all the demands of the Allies had been acceded to, and that the conditions of the treaties will confer extended privileges upon foreigners, and include guarantee for indemnification for property destroyed at Canton.

Great hostility continued to be exhibited at Canton towards foreign residents, and the acting British Consul had issued a notice advising them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established in so far as Chinese boats were concerned, and trade was suspended. All the native merchants had left, and also the greater portion of the foreign community.

The latest accounts state that a French man of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood.

In the Pekin Gazettes the word "barbarian" had been omitted in referring to foreign affairs.

The American Treaty with China

The following, according to the *Friend of China*, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. REED on the one part, and by KWEILIANG and HWASHANA OR the other:

The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

ARTICLE 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

ART. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

ART. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

ART. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

ART. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

ART. 6 Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

ART. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

ART. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

ART. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

ART. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formasa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

ART. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

ART. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

ART. 16. Regulation of pilots.

ART. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

ART. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

ART. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

ART. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

ART. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

ART. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

ART. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

CHINA.

The Negotiations at Tien-Tsin.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TIEN-TSIN, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

The work of negotiation is progressing rapidly, and, according to public rumor, satisfactorily. The Imperial Commissioners, KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, have shown themselves alive to the exigencies of the situation, and, it is believed, have memorialized the Emperor to the effect that, no way having presented itself of escape from concession to the demands of the barbarians, they are about to conclude a treaty, no doubt entirely opposed in spirit to the policy which has hitherto characterized the Cabinet of Pekin, but inevitable. The allied Plenipotentiaries have severally had interviews with the Commissioners; those of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were for the purpose of exchanging powers. The neutral powers have naturally been on somewhat more intimate terms than those who have been so lately belligerents, but it is said that Chinamen are more in the habit of respecting their enemies than their friends. Not long after these events took place KEYING arrived from the capital and was associated with the Imperial Commissioners, having been specially raised for the purpose from the degradation to which he had been consigned in consequence of the last treaty. It was at first supposed that the appearance of this functionary betokened on the part of the Imperial Cabinet a favorable disposition. From the first moment of his interference, however, it became clear that his object was rather to retrieve his fortunes by a policy opposite to that which led to his downfall, and that his influence was, consequently, in the highest degree injurious, and likely to retard the prosperous issue of negotiations. Under any circumstances, his extreme old age and childish manner of dealing with the important interests at stake, rendered him a most undesirable member of the Commission. An opportunity was, therefore, taken of reading to the other Commissioners in his presence his private memorial to the Emperor upon the conclusion of the last war, which had been found among YEH's papers, which was couched in a completely opposite sense to the communications he was addressing to us at the same time, and which so plainly exposed the treachery of his conduct that the Commissioners KWEILIANG and HWASHANA blushed for their colleague, and that worthy departed crestfallen to the Capital a day or two after. Since then affairs have been progressing more smoothly—indeed, it is anticipated by the most sanguine that the treaty may be signed in time to be sent down express to HONG KONG to catch the mail. and I am partly induced to curtail this letter in the hope that I may still have an opportunity of informing you of the principal points which have, after so much trouble and delay, been obtained.

As fear is the strongest stimulant that can be applied to a Chinaman, we have been making the most of the small force at our disposal; 100 men of the Engineers, who had been sent up by the *Sampson* from Hong Kong, were brought up here a few days ago; 120 Marines arrived yesterday, with two guns; so that with those originally here, we have now abouth 350 men barracked in different yamuns and temples.

Notwithstanding this, the people have, in a great measure, removed their panic, and have changed that aspect of docility and submission which at first characterized them for an expression of sullen, and sometimes active, hostility. A few days ago two naval officers walking through the city were hooted and pelted, one of them losing his hat. Upon their arriving with this startling intelligence, 100 Marines were ordered at once to proceed to the spot and make prisoners all persons supposed to have been implicated. On arriving at the city gates, however, they were found barred, and no remonstrance would induce the mob collected inside to open them. Fortunately, a house inside, built against the city wall where it was in a somewhat decayed condition, enabled half a dozen officers and blue jackets to clamber from the roof to the embrasures, through which they jumped upon the wall, and, springing with a yell, bayonet and revolver in hand, into the astonished crowd, sent them flying in all directions; they then smashed the chains which barred the gates with axes, and in a moment after the Marines came pouring in, to the dismay of the populace, who scattered into by-streets with great agility. The capture of six householders, who must have been present at the time of the occurrence, led to the immediate restoration of the hat. That portion of the city can now be visited with perfect impunity, and anybody showing a disposition to insult a foreigner is immediately visited with summary punishment by the bystanders. Still, walking and riding to any distance is not so agreeable an occupation as it used to be.

JUNE 19.—Proclamations have just been issued by the Chinese authorities, ordering four soldiers to accompany every foreigner who is seen walking in the city or suburbs, to protect him from insult, and further stating that all Chinamen caught offering insults to foreigners shall be severely punished. News has arrived that, in consequence of his want of success, KEYING has been entirely degraded. The Russian Captain TCHITATKOFF is the bearer, by this mail, of the Russian treaty which has just been signed. The stipulation made by each treaty Power, that they are severally entitled to the rights of the most favored, enables those whose demands are of a less important and complicated character to conclude their negotiations with greater rapidity, certain as they always must be to share in all the advantages gained by the more protracted efforts of the others.

India.

The advices from Bombay are to the 4th of July.

The Oude clemency proclamation, published in the Bombay *Gazette* of the 30th of June, and republished in most of the Overland Summaries since then, has been pronounced by the Supreme Government a fiction. No order appears to have been promulgated, in reference to the terms on which the insurgents were to be forgiven, subsequent to that of the 8th of March. There are still some 40,000 men, with nearly fifty guns, in the field against us, within reach of Lucknow. The Talookdars, however, are making overtures to us, and drawing steadily over to our side, and they but require a sufficient force to protect them, when they will join us at once. On the 17th Brigadier BERKELEY proceeded with a strong force from Allahabad to the southern frontier. Two forts were captured by him, and 500 of the enemy are said to have been slain. General Sir HOPE GRANT left Lucknow on the 21st, with a force of about 3,000 men, 12 light guns, and a battering train, for Fyzabad, of which they were to keep possession. They were then to relieve MAUN SINGH, anxious to join us, but who was shut up in his fort at Shahgunge, besieged by about 20,000 of the rebels. Order seems to have been in a great measure restored in Rohilcund and the Doab. The movements of Gen. ROBERTS from Nusseerabad on Jeypore, relieved the latter place from all apprehension of a visit from the fragments of the Gwalior Contingent. They halted on his approach, and then retired on the large town of Tonk, which they plundered, but without doing any serious amount of mischief. ROBERTS followed at their heels, but finding them to be too nimble to be overtaken by the whole column, he detached Brigadier HOLMES in pursuit, he himself taking up his quarters for a time in Tonk. Here he was last heard of on the 21st, the enemy being at Boondee, purposing either to penetrate into Mewar or Malwa, where a warm reception is awaiting them. The great Mapometan festival of the Buckri-Eed seems to have passed over quietly everywhere. Indore and the Nizam's dominions are now so strengthened with European troops, as to occasion no alarm, and throughout Western India we have at present no force in active operation in the field, though some of the rebellious tribes, with whom we were engaged when the rains set in, will probably require to be taken in hand on the return of the cold weather. Sir HUGH ROSE last night received a magnificent public entertainment at Bombay, from the members of the Byculah Club, at which above a hundred were present. The rains, after a partial suspension of some weeks, have again set in, and we have the prospects of an auspicious monsoon. Trade is dull. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India continue at Allahabad. Lord CANNING proposing to visit Lucknow. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras are at the Neilgherries; those of Bombay are at Poonah.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH IN DUBLIN.

Banquet to Mr. Charles Bright.

The banquet given on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., by the Lord Mayor to Mr. BRIGHT, engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was a great success. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis—civil, military and official. Cardinal WISEMAN was present in full cardinalite costume.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, and received with all the honors,

The Lord Mayor rose to propose the toast of the evening—the toast of Mr. BRIGHT. He dwelt with much eloquence on the achievements of science, and paid a marked and merited compliment to the genius and perseverance, which, in the face of discouragement from the scientific world, had succeeded in bringing about the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. His Lordship's speech was most eloquent and highly complimentary to the distinguished guest, Mr. C. T. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT rose amid loud cheers to respond. He thanked the assemblage for their hearty welcome, and said he was deeply sensible of the honor of having his name associated with the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first message sent by the wire from America to England, showed strongly the importance of the work—it was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Had that information not been conveyed, upwards of £50,000 would have been paid for insurance on the *Europa*, in consequence of the delay in her arrival at her destination. Mr. BRIGHT observed upon the value of the means of communication for the prevention of misunderstanding between the Governments of the great powers, and then referred to the services of those gentlemen who had been associated with him in laying the cable. With them he shared the honors due him that night. Mr. BRIGHT was warmly cheered throughout his eloquent speech.

Mr. BRIGHT then proposed, in warm terms, the health of CYRUS W. FIELD, acknowledging the services of that gentleman in the great project.

Cardinal WISEMAN descanted in glowing terms on the new achievement of science brought to a successful issue under the able superintendence of Mr. BRIGHT. He warmly eulogised the gentleman's modest appreciation of his services to the world of commerce, and to international communication in general; and, after paying a compliment also to the Lord Mayor, for his good taste in thus inaugurating in the British dominions the first public appreciation of the great work accomplished, he proposed the health of his Lordship.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The health of Cardinal WISEMAN was next proposed, and his Eminence was again most happy in his reply.

In the subsequent toasts, the railway interests of Ireland in connexion with the Atlantic Telegraph was eloquently responded to by Sir EDWARD MCDONNELL, and Mr. ENNIS, M. P. The subject of steam-packet communication between the west of Ireland and America, was practically spoken of by Mr. J. O. LEVER The Press was responded to by Dr. GRAY, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. MEDWAY, of the *Liverpool Post*, and after the proposition of the several other toasts the assembly separated. The demonstration, on the whole, was highly successful, worthy of the characteristic hospitality of the Irish mayoralty, and of the great event upon which that hospitality was now exercised.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Mr. BRIGHT, engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came off last evening with an *éclat* eminently worthy of the occasion. We have no doubt that all who peruse the speeches of the Lord Mayor and of his Eminence the Cardinal—of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. LEVER—will concur with us in congratulating Dublin on an event as creditable to their city as it is honorable to our chief magistrate as an evidence of his appreciation of the full value of the greatest work of our age, and of the peculiar functions of his own exalted position. It is creditable to our Lord Mayor that he was the first public functionary in these kingdoms to mark publicly his high estimation of the achievement, and of the man whose name posterity will for ever associate with its success. This was, perhaps, suitable, considering the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, followed up as it has been by the establishment of a steam communication between Ireland and America, has directly settled the commercial status of Ire and by marking her out as the future highway between Europe and America. It was a remarkable coincidence that while the banquet to Mr. BRIGHT was proceeding, Captain WATERS, of the *Prince Albert*, took his seat beside Mr. LEVER, having arrived from Galway, to which port the *Prince Albert* had made the swiftest Transatlantic passage on record, having run from Halifax, as our correspondence shows, in seven days and twenty-two and a-half hours.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the way of England we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 8, and from Buenos Ayres to the 28th July:

At Rio political news mostly confined to the struggle of the present Ministry to keep their position. The late operations of the Brazilian Minister in the London money market had been ably and successfully defended in the House of Deputies. Sales of coffee during the month 40,000 bags. Market closed firm. Exchange at 2s. 2d. Most of the remittances by this steamer were done at this figure; some few at 2s. 1⅞d. Plenty of tonnage in the harbor.

At Bahia, great activity in Sugar, and important sales effected at upward prices. No sales of importance in Cotton, and stocks on hand small. Coffee stocks increasing. Rum neglected. Freights dull; quotations nominal. Exchange brisk at 25⅛.

At Pernambuco, Sugars dull. Cotton entries are on a small scale; prices nominal. Freights nominal. Exchange brisk at 25¾.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Montevideo says:

"Buenos Ayres is recovering from the commercial blow inflicted by the numerous failures some months ago, although slowly. Public works are continued, and the material and moral progress of the Republic is steady. ALSINA'S Government continues to give general satisfaction, and is much respected. The depredations of the Indians are numerous, and as long as URQUIZA continues to intrigue with them, and instigate them to acts of aggression, the frontiers will constantly be the scene of barbarious acts of cruelty and spoliation. It is reported that the British Government has at length determined to do what it ought to have done long ago—viz: acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and accredit a diplomatic agent to it. Buenos Ayres, which was a mere province of the Confederation—but of course the most important one—undertook the settlement of the English debt, contracted on behalf of the United Provinces. This alone should have entitled it to every consideration and moral support; but the purpose was to embarrass the Government with the view of forcing it to join the Argentine Confederation. At present Buenos Ayres possesses one side of the entrance of the River Parana, and the Confederation the other, by which the navigation to foreigners is free. If they formed but one Government, it is doubtful how long this state of things would continue. Exchange 63s. 6d. to 64s. the doubloon; paper currency, 374.

"The CONGRESS of the Argentine Republic, under the inspiration of General URQUIZA, has passed a law fixing rather heavy export duties on the produce of the Confederation, if shipped to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, but if shipped to any port out of the River Plate, only one-third of that rate is to be levied. It is said that one of the provinces (Tucuman) protested strongly against it, as more injurious to the Confederation itself than to any one else, and the law was passed by a majority of two only in a congress of 30 members. In like manner, imports from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are to pay two-thirds higher rate of duty than if brought direct from beyond the River Plate. Of course this is a state of things that cannot last very long; but it serves to exasperate, and it shows how unfit a person URQUIZA would be to govern Buenos Ayres, which for some time past has been acting on quite opposite principles.

From Paraguay there is nothing new. The squabble of President LOPEZ with Buenos Ayres has been the subject of paper warfare, in which the touchy and self-important dictator—for such he is—appears to no advantage. We see that the United States Government is empowered by Congress to bring him to reason, and we have no doubt brother Jonathan will lessen his vanity somewhat—a thing much to be desired, for his self-sufficiency is sometimes of the most offensive nature, and his despotism is only short of that of his predecessor, Dr. FRANCIA."

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Since my last, not much of interest has taken place here. We are in the midst of Winter weather, the dreariest wet and most fearful gales alternating with strong Southwest winds and the exquisitely clear sky of the Pampero. Last week there was a terrible gale, which lasted for several days, and a number of casualties at sea were the natural consequences.

It is feared that the Brazilian steam-frigate *Mage* foundered in this storm, with a loss of all hands. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro about a month ago, with 200 troops on board for the reinforcement of the garrison at Montevideo, a number of officers, a large crew, and last, but by no means least, Don BENIGNO LOPEZ, the third son of the Tyrant of Paraguay, who was on his return from Rio to Asuncion with the ratified copy of the treaty lately made by Señor PARANHOS, the Brazilian Minister, with President LOPEZ.

After being at sea several days, the *Mage* encountered a storm, and put into Santa Catalina to repair damages. When her repairs had been completed, she again put to sea, bound to Montevideo, and has not since been heard of. An almost incessant storm has prevailed ever since, and vessels that have arrived in a damaged condition report having passed near the mouth of the river large numbers of dead bodies, dressed in the Brazilian uniform. There can hardly be a doubt that the vessel has been lost with all hands on board.

Don BENIGNO LOPEZ was a young man about 21 or 22 years of age, and by far the most promising of President LOPEZ's sons. He had many friends here, and not a few there are who would have been better pleased had his father and two brothers been drowned in his stead.

There was an attempt at revolution here on the night of the 17th inst., but a few prompt arrests by the Government put an end to the plans of the rebels. They will be leniently dealt with, as they did not succeed. They are broken-down partisans of URQUIZA, who encouraged their attempt, not with any hope of its success, but to annoy this Government.

URQUIZA will not invade this Province, but will do all he can to weaken the power of this Government by encouraging such outbreaks as that attempted a few nights ago. By this means, and by laying differential duties, he hopes to annoy this Government with joining the Confederation.

We are anxiously looking for the American Expedition against Paraguay.

An article from the Washington *Union*, published at length in the *Orden*, of this city, yesterday, leads us to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is in earnest, and will effectually use up Mr. LOPEZ.—*Corresp. Express.*

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money continued to show more animation than of late, but the rates of discount were without change, ranging from 2½@3 ₱ cent.

Consols had fluctuated slightly, but closed firm at 96⅝@96¾ for Money and Account.

The applications for the £3,000,000 issue of the new Turkish loan were understood to be considerably in excess of the amount needed. There had been much speculation in this loan on the Stock Exchange, and the latest quotations were at ½@¾ discount.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion during the week of £142,690.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote bar SILVER at 5s. 3¼d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11¼d., and American EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. They call the market for American Securities quiet at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 4.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says that the trade, having been less active buyers during the week, and holders having offered their stocks freely, the market has been dull and slightly easier for the useful qualities of American, and the lower grades must be noted as ⅛d. ₱ lb. cheaper. The sales of the week foot up 44 680 bales, including 1,440 bales to speculators, and 3,750 to exporters. The market closed quietly yesterday. (Friday.) with sales of 7,000 bales at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; middling, 7 1-16d.; fair Mobile, 7 7 16d.; middling, 6 15-16d., fair Upland, 7 3-16d.; middling, 6⅞d. The stock on hand is estimated at 636,430 bales, including 559,280 of American.

At Manchester trade is quiet, but prices are quite firm, and, in some instances, particularly for India and China goods, again higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a good demand during the week for choice, sweet Flour, which is comparatively scarce, the bulk of the stock being heated and out of condition. Yesterday the market was less active at 21s.@22s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 22s. 6d.@25s. for Ohio. Wheat in fair consumptive demand. Red Western, 5s. 6d.@6s. 5d.; White Western, 6s. 4d @6s. 6d.. White Southern, 7s.@7s. 4d.. Indian Corn quite neglected. Yellow, 33s@33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND. ATHIA & Co. report rather more doing in prime Mess Beef, but India Mess difficult to sell, and almost nominal. No change in Pork. Bacon in retail demand at late prices. Lard quiet, but buyers have to pay extreme prices, say 62s. Tallow active, and 2s. higher; Butchers' Association worth 52s.@52s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes have improved; sales of Pots at 31s. 3d @ 32s 6d., (33s. demanded at the close,) and Pearls at 33s.@35s. Sugars dull, but unchanged. Coffee firm at extreme prices. Rice in limited demand at previous rates. Tea quiet at former quotations. Resin in better demand at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 15s.@19s. for fine. Philadelphia Bark 10s.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. Fish Oils quiet and steady; Linseed Oil dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. Spirits of Turpentine 38s.@38s. 3d. on the spot, and 36s. 6d. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report—CORN market quiet and without alteration in prices. SUGAR quiet but without any reduction in prices. COFFEE steady. TEA selling at previous prices, Common Congou 10d. TALLOW has been excited, but closed flatly at 51s @ 50s. 6d. for P. G. C., on the spot. COPPER has declined ½d. ₱ lb. for manufactured. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 37s.@37s. 6d; Rough, nominal at 9s. 6d. IRON—Bars and Rails firm at £6 5s.; Scotch Pig 54s. 9d. LINSEED CAKES in rather less demand, but prices the same. MOLASSES in good request for the better sorts. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £88@£90; Linseed dull at 33s. on the spot, but in demand for forward deliveries. RICE quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

There is nothing later than per *Vanderbilt*.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "The market for American State Stocks continues very quiet, and the only change in Railroad Securities is an improvement of $2 in the price of Illinois Central shares.

United States 6 ₱ cent., 1867-68	104	@105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@105½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	102½	@103¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	78¾	@ 79½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bds 1877	83	@ 85
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 83
Illincis Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, 1860	76	@ 78
Illinois Central Shares	24	@26 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent, 1869	86	@ 88
Michigan Central Shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convertible, 1883	82	@ 84
New-York Central 7 ₱ ct. convible, 1864	92	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	72@74	ex div.
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₱ cent., 3d mort., 1883	65	@ 67
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., conv., '62	30	@ 35
New York and E. 7 ₱ ct. Sink. Fund, '75	35	@ 40
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@ 18
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1859	96	@ 98
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1865	93	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ ct. 1st m., '80.	90	@ 91

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4—P. M.

Consols are steady, and close this afternoon at yesterday's prices—96⅝@96¾ for money and account.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.

SUGAR dull. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged. RICE quiet. RUM firm. SALTPETRE firm. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4.

COTTON has been quiet to-day at yesterday's rates; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm at yesterday's rates, with a fair demand for Wheat and Flour. Corn, nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

A letter from Altona, of the 31st ult., says that the Holstein troops at Rendsburg had made an anti-Danish demonstration by singing the song "Schleswig Holstein," and that arrests had in consequence taken place.

A letter from Damascus, of the 12th ult., says that the Russian Consulate had been insulted by fanatics, and that the Consul had retired to Beyrout.

The Turin journals announce that PARODI, who was recently attacked by refugees in Switzerland, died on the 27th ult.

Letters from Vienna state that dispatches received there from Constantinople say that the attitude of the Mussulmans inspires great fear for the safety of the Christians. The existence of a conspiracy to dethrone ABDEL MEDJID is confirmed.

The Emperor of France, before leaving for Biarritz, ordered a report to be prepared on the condition of Madagascar. France has, at different epochs, manifested a desire to establish herself on the Island.

In the district around Paris, where vines are cultivated, says the *Moniteur*, as well as throughout the whole of France, the preparations for the vintage are being made under the most favorable auspices The grapes have rarely presented so fine an appearance, and there is every reason to expect that the year 1858 will stand forth among the most favored ones, both for quantity and quality.

Lord PALMERSTON returned to Paris yesterday from Chantilly.

The *Patrie* says, in a leading article, that Austria, as at present constituted with respect to Italy and her other possessions, cannot by any possibility reduce her expenditure to any extent.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince ADALBERT will shortly visit France and England.

A telegram from Berlin announces the arrival at Potsdam of the King and Queen of Prussia.

MELBOURNE, July 15.—The *Victoria*, with the English mail, had not yet arrived. Two sailing vessels have made quick passages, and have given us a few days of later news, viz.: the *Young America*, and the *Lincolnshire*, from London.

There is absolutely no political news. The revenues of the colony are in a very satisfactory state. Another Bank is in process of formation. The shipments of gold for the first six months of this year amount to 1,277,568 ounces.

SYDNEY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Wool season has been brought to a close at an earlier period than for many years past. The flocks are reported healthy and the staple of the Wool sound.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

It is just reported that Mr. SMALLPAGE, a Cotton Broker, attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

EXAMINATION OF THE INCENDIARIES.

A company of fifty Metropolitan Policemen were dispatched to Quarantine yesterday about 1 o'clock, under the supposition that their services would be needed, as it was rumored in the City that the rebels intended to celebrate the burning of the Hospitals, and possibly an attempt would be made to destroy the lately erected shanties. The Police were withdrawn, however, at 6 o'clock, the authorities becoming satisfied that there was no occasion to use them—the military affording adequate protection. The Metropolitans were glad to return, for camp-life, with poor accommodations, a strong westerly wind, and wet grass, loses all its novelty, and presents no inviting features. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER accompanied the force, which was commanded by Drill-Sergeant WATERBURY.

Mayor TIEMANN, Messrs. VERPLANCK, HUNT, and CRABTREE, of the Commissioners of Emigration, visited the grounds, yesterday, and reinspected the ruins. The small-pox hospital, the walls of which at the previous inspection, were thought to be in a condition which admitted repair with little expense, had suffered materially from the heavy rains and high winds of the past two days, and at the northern end of the building they have toppled over from above the first story. The intention, however, to

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Serf Emancipation—The Emperor's Industry—The News of the Chinese Treaty—Expressing Through Siberia—Great Fair of Novogorod—Movements of the American Minister—An Imperial Birth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

You are probably aware that Committees of proprietors in all parts of the Empire have been ordered to assemble for the purpose of debating the question of emancipation and the best mode of its accomplishment. The deliberations are said to be far advanced in many of the Committees, and notwithstanding the diversity of the projects discussed, they may be divided into two categories; one of which conforms to the Imperial rescript, proposing a gradual system, requiring twelve years for its development, by successive transitions. The advocates of the other plan, forcibly dwelling upon the dangers of transitory situations, propose complete and immediate emancipation. This latter view prevails, par ticularly in the Southern Provinces, and in tha of the Ukraine, where serfdom only dates from the reign of CATHARINE II., and where the peasant bitterly mourns his ancient freedom. The nobility, too, have not forgotten the massacres of HURNAN, and ask an immediate reform. As for the manner, some wish to change the serfs into free tenantry, whilst others propose the repurchase, not only of what is termed the *enclos*, (inclosures,) but, also, of the arable soil.

The labors of the Committees of Vilne, Grodno and Kovno, are the most advanced. The Lithuanian Committees have adopted, as a fundamental basis, the repurchase of the inclosures and arable lands, by means of provincial banks of credit. There is, however, one point of difference; some demand that the repurchase shall be effected in the name and for the benefit of the Crown, which would thus become sole proprietor, whilst the peasant would only be the usufructuary, the perpetual tiller of his territorial portion; and others maintain that the peasant ought to become immediate proprietor of the land he cultivates.

A serious and very necessary reform in relation to a proposed discrimination in the documents submitted for the signature of the Emperor, is contemplated. If the immense mass of business which at presen requires the written sanction of the Sovereign of the Empire be considered, it becomes a matter of astonishment how the Emperor can possibly accomplish this overwhelming work of formality and still find time to attend to affairs of State. The promotions, military and civil, of every person employed by the Government, are signed by the Emperor, and he is thus forced to give a moiety of attention to thousands of individuals of the majority of whom he never previously heard, and never will hear again, until a new promotion, perhaps, brings them under his observation. It is proposed now to turn over most of this onerous business to the Heads of the various Departments, reserving for the Imperial signature the advancement of officers of superior grade, extraordinary or honorary rewards, bestowals of crosses, decorations, &c., and to submit periodically—say once a year—to the Emperor, a *résumé* of the work done by the different departments in this measure of relief. Rarely has the activity of a Sovereign for the well-being of his subjects been so undiring, and so happy in its results as in the instance of ALEXANDER II. Every moment of which this activity is deprived by useless and cumbersome formalities is, therefore, a serious loss to Russia; a privation which is increased, when it is remembered that what has already been done only exhibits in a stronger light what is yet to be accomplished.

Long before this can reach you, the news will no doubt have been received in the United States of the cessation of hostilities in China. It may not be uninteresting to remark that the intelligence just arrived at St. Petersburg, and was brought on Thursday last by Lieutenant-Colonel MARTINOW, of the Russian army, who was sent as a courier by Count PONTIATINE, the Russian Envoy in China, and who has *traveled continuously fifty days*, from Tien-Tsin to St. Petersburg, traversing in his long journey the northern part of China, Mongolia and the whole of Siberia This is an extraordinary achievement, surpassing the exploit of a preceding courier, who arrived here about three weeks ago, from the interior of Siberia, in forty days: having traveled incessantly, day and night, on horseback and by post. It certainly seems that this hardy race can endure almost superhuman fatigue. Think of a journey of forty days and nights, without once stopping, and through regions in which there exists as yet neither railways nor steamboats, and thousands of miles are to be traversed on horseback. This is almost incredible, but there is no doubt of its truth. The courier in question has been generously rewarded by the Emperor for his untiring zeal, and doubtless Colonel MARTINOW will also receive some flattering token of his Sovereign's approbation. By the terms of the joint treaty with China, made by Russia and the United States, and signed some days subsequently by France and England, the Chinese Empire is opened to commerce, to civilization, and to the free exercise of the Christian religion. It would appear that another important treaty had previously been made by Russia and China, by which the latter cedes to the former full possession of the left bank of the Amoor River, increasing the area of Russia some hundreds of thousands of square miles.

The great annual Fair at Nijni Novogorod has commenced. It is said to be the greatest yearly gathering in the world, and a trade of many millions is transacted during the short time it lasts. It is participated in by speculators and merchants from all parts of Europe, but the majority of those who attend is from the Russian Empire and Asia. Many strangers and others in St. Petersburg have gone or are preparing to visit Nijni, to witness this curious and interesting Fair—among the number, our late Minister at this Court, Mr. SEYMOUR, who leaves in a day or two for Nijni, and thence contemplates a prolonged tour through Southern and Eastern Russia, and, perhaps, Persia and other parts of Asia. He also proposes visiting Constantinople and Egypt; a long and novel trip altogether, which will require fully two months to accomplish. Governor SEYMOUR will not probably reach the United States until Winter. I may mention, *par parenthèse*, that Mr. SEYMOUR is very much beloved and respected here, and that the numerous friends he has made during a five years' residence in St. Petersburg, as Minister of the United States, part with him with unaffected regret. He has certainly done much to cement the bonds of friendship and respect which unite the two nations, and his *souvenir* will long be cherished in St. Petersburg.

We had a public salute yesterday of 101 guns, and the ships and boats in the Neva gaily decked with flags, in honor of the birth of a Prince, son of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The event is not yet publicly announced, but this is the current rumor of the city.

MARK RANDOM.

VIRGINIA.

Slavery in Western Virginia—Will it be Perpetuated there?—The Issue Directly Made in the Next Gubernatorial Canvas—The Methodist Church taking up for Letcher—Breckinridge and the Presidency, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Va., Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Shall Slavery be perpetuated in Western Virginia? In the matter of the selection of a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia on the Democratic side, this constitutes the main abstract issue; and upon it we have two of our leading Western Democrats—LETCHER and Judge BROCKENBROUGH—arrayed in direct opposition to each other, the former representing the negative side of this question; the latter, the affirmative side. Both these gentlemen are residents of this town, and peculiarly adapted to the relative capacities herein assigned them, inasmuch as they were the champions of opposite sentiments on the Slavery question, when it was revived by the delivery of the Ruffner Abolition address in 1847, and its indorsement by LETCHER. The issue is understood to be fairly made by the people of this section; and be assured that neither side can suffer by the character of its representative, for, perhaps, the State could not produce two men less obnoxious upon mere party grounds, or even in a social point of view, than these are. Geographically, they occupy the same positions; so that there is no obstacle to a fair test upon this issue in the persons of both these gentlemen.

I know the fact, that the Methodist Church in Western Virginia is exerting its influence vigorously in behalf of LETCHER; but for this his opponent will have a full counterbalance in the increased efforts which that fact will influence among the Pro-Slavery advocates in Eastern Virginia. At first, LETCHER'S recantation of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which he uttered during the Ruffner-address controversy in 1847, abated the zeal of that powerful agent in his behalf; but it was subsequently aroused by the persistence of his competitors for the nomination, in making his Slavery sentiments in 1847 the grounds of his rejection. They are now hard at work to secure his nomination and election; and should they succeed, the *prestige* of the Pro-Slavery cause in Western Virginia will be broken, and the decay and early disappearance of the "peculiar institution" from that section may well be looked for. Nor are the exertions of the Methodist Church limited to the transalleghany region, where a broader latitude of opinion on the Slavery question is tolerated. The theatre of their operations extends over the valley, and even to tide-water. The non-slaveholding population on these latter sections is deemed as pliable material, and as susceptible of this religious influence as that inhabiting the coördinate section in the West. The Church has its emissaries in all sections of the State; and the confraternity in Maryland is acting the part of an auxiliary in this conflict.

LETCHER maintains the most perfect silence under the repeated charges made upon him by the Opposition Press, in connection with the Ruffner pamphlets. This, it is understood, he is doing advisedly, that he may avoid the forfeiture of a support so formidable as this popular sect could bring to bear upon him. It was the admonition suggested by this consideration that induced the abandonment of an expressed purpose on his part, through his organ, the *Star*, published in this town, to reply to the statements of Dr. RUFFNER, charging upon him an unqualified indorsement of his address, both as delivered and published. One more disavowal would estrange that important aid from his cause; and he, therefore, adopted the say-nothing plan as the most effective.

Of the progress of this conflict nothing will be definitely known before the Nominating Convention assembles, which will be either in November or December. Speculation will of course be rife, but under the secret system of operations pursued, scarcely enough of tangible *data* will be afforded upon which to base anything like a correct opinion.

The McDowell family and those allied with them here and elsewhere, make no concealment of their preference for BRECKINRIDGE for the next Presidency. This is natural in view of their close connection, but unfortunately for the Vice-President, they wield but a very limited influence in the State. They constitute mere relics of the old and nearly defunct race of Virginian aristocracy, with an influence as limited as their numbers, and decaying very much in the same ratio. Further than this, his name is scarcely mentioned; and so far as I can ascertain, his chances are no better in the other Southern States.

Some persons here apprehend a difficulty between the writer of the editorial article in the *Enquirer* of Tuesday last and the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, who was severely denounced in that article for having, without authority, represented to that paper that Judge BROCKENBROUGH was not a candidate for the office of Governor. The position of Mr. CLEMENS is an unenviable one, and will be still more so if he rests under the opprobrium which that article heaps upon him. The writer is understood to be young WISE, a gentleman as bold and courageous as CÆSAR.

VERMONT.

General Muster of the Vermont Militia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRANDON, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

The General Muster of the Vermont Volunteer Militia, called by Governor FLETCHER, assembled at Brandon on Wednesday, the 1st of September. Early in the morning special trains arrived on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, bringing his Excellency and Staff, the various Companies, and crowds of people. A Committee of reception, appointed by the citizens of Brandon, met the distinguished strangers and conducted them to their stopping places. The Governor and staff had their headquarters at the residence of the Hon. E. N. BRIGGS. Among the eminent men in town were the Hon. E. P. WALTON, member of Congress from Vermont; the Hon. HILAND HALL, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor; General D. W. C. CLARK, of the Burlington *Times*; General HOPKINS, of Rutland; THOMAS THATCHER, Esq., President of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad; H. H. BAXTER, Esq., of Rutland; General ROBERTS, of Burlington; Adjutant-General STONE, of Massachusetts; who had kindly offered his services in drilling the Vermont militia in this their first muster, reached Brandon on Tuesday afternoon. Col. COWDEN and staff, of the Second Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, came in the afternoon train of Wednesday. All the morning of that day was occupied in receiving the different corps and the invited guests. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the companies marched to the camp, which was situated on the outskirts of the village, and was admirably adapted for the purposes of a military drill.

Nine Companies presented themselves for inspection. They were then drilled by Adjutant-General STONE, of Massachusetts, in the presence of the Governor and Staff, and Adjutant-General KELLOGG, of Vermont. This was merely a preliminary drill. The Governor was not present officially until the following morning. The men acquitted themselves well, and considering the fact that this was the first time that they had been exercised in battalion movements, or even without considering this, it was highly creditable to their officers and themselves. In the evening a grand *levée* was held at the elegant residence of JOHN A. CONANT, Esq., which, together with the residences of C. W. CONANT, Esq., MRS. JOHN CONANT, Mrs. C. MERRIAM, and Mr. PARKHURST, in the same square, was brilliantly illuminated. In all parts of the village also, houses and gardens were illuminated. Those of Messrs. E. J. BLISS, R. V. MARSH, J. E. HIGGINS, WM. M. FIELD, and many others which cannot be enumerated in particular, were conspicuous. The occasion of their illumination was, of course, that which made the whole world rejoice, and nowhere else were the rejoicings more hearty or more general than in Brandon. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a large torchlight procession was formed, which marched through the village and finally halted before the residence of Mr. JOHN A. CONANT, where a stand had been erected for speakers. An immense reflecting light which had been placed on the grounds of Mr. C. W. CONANT, opposite, the numerous Chinese lanterns, lights, and the torches, made the whole square brilliant. The house of Mr. J. A. CONANT was thrown open, and during the performances on the outside refreshments were served up to such as might choose to come in. Mr. C. W. CONANT also kept open house, and many a thirsty and hungry fellow received comfort here. Tae liberality and the hospitality was most profuse.

From the stand speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Hon. E. N. BRIGGS, of Brandon, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Governor FLETCHER, the Hon. E. P. WALTON, the Hon. HILAND HALL, General ROBERTS, Colonel COWDEN and Lieutenant Governor SLADE. All the speakers spoke eloquently of the great event of the age, and congratulated the volunteer militia on their success, amid the many discouragements which they had had to encounter. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and allusion was made to THOMAS DAVENPORT, a native of Brandon, who invented the idea of an electric telegraph, which was received with loud applause.

Col. COWDEN and staff, of Boston; Gen. STONE, of the same place; Governor FLETCHER, with his staff; Gen. CLARK, of the Burlington *Times*; Gen. HOPKINS, and Adt. Gen. KELLOGG, were among the company assembled at Mr. CONANT'S. Late in the evening the company parted. The residence of Mr. C. W. CONANT, on the opposite side of the square, was open, and distinguished by a similar hospitality.

On Wednesday morning the Brandon Allen Greys escorted Gen. STONE from his head-quarters at Mr. C. F. DANA'S to the camp—Camp Fletcher, as it was christened. Here took place the grand dress parade. Gen. STONE exercised them in the presence of the Governor and Staff and the Adjutant-General of the State. All the companies did well, and remarkably well, when one considered that this was the first time that they had gone through battalion movements. In the manual practice they were truly excellent. The Brandon Allen Greys were thought on all hands to be the best-drilled company in the regiment. They owe this to the indefatigable endeavors of their commander, Capt. JOSEPH BUSH. The Woodstock Light Infantry came close up to them, and attracted great attention. Their captain is Mr. P. T. WASHBURN, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State.

Several bands came with the companies. They did most creditably. The Bellows Falls Band, the Burlington Band, and the Brandon Band would stand well in comparison with our best City bands. At the end of the drill by Gen. STONE, the Governor in person took command, and carried the men through the manœuvres, and most skillfully did he do it, to the surprise of the lookers-on, who had been wont to regard the Governor as booked up only in civil matters.

The troops were addressed by him in some striking remarks, in the course of which he promised to do all in his power to aid them in their efforts to revive some of the old military spirit of the Green Mountain State. The parade was witnessed by an immense crowd, who evidently appreciated it. The camp grounds contained booths for refreshments and tents containing shows, and a most lively place it was.

This first General Muster is an event of much importance to Vermont. It inaugurates a new system in militia affairs. By it the attention of the people of the State has been called to the institution and the good will of the powers that be has been obtained. The result may be expected in some concessions to the militia in the next Legislature. Now they receive but $2 a year and have gone on almost without aid from the State. The arms of the State are in a miserable condition. All that is needed, however, is some attention to the matter by the authorities. On all hands are uttered expressions of gratitude for the unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Brandon. It was never seen equaled by your correspondent and could not be excelled. The officers from Boston are enthusiastic in their expressions of praise. And then the scenery of this beautiful country cannot be excelled in America. To your correspondent it was ample compensation for absence from the celebration in New-York. Of all the States in the Union let him say that none is more beautiful, none contains more large-hearted gentlemen than Vermont. Hospitality is generally thought behold her abode in the sunny South, but in the case of Vermont certainly it has reversed her quarters, and has taken up its residence in the Northern hills. To the kindness of the Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, the troops and the Committee of Arrangements are greatly indebted. Everything that it has been in his power to do he has done.

C.

Chess clubs are forming all over the country. A new one was organized a few days since at Vicksburg, Miss., Gen. B. S. Tappan, President. Several have started in the West recently.

STATE POLITICS.

Effects of the Non-fusion at Syracuse—Congressional Nominations and Prospects—Peter Cagger and the Albany Hards—Signs of the Times, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

Enough is already known of the feeling in different quarters of the State, to render it certain that the disappointment at the non-agreement of the Republican and American Conventions, at Syracuse, on the 8th inst., is deep and wide-spread. Nor is there any essential disagreement as to where the responsibility belongs; the disposition to hold the leaders who fought for and obtained control of the Republican Convention, being co-extensive with the feeling of disappointment. The public sense is very apt to be right in such matters, and there can be nothing so fatal to a party or to individuals as the incorporation into the public judgment of the belief that there has been unfaithfulness where fidelity was confidently expected, selfish action and disregard of the welfare of the whole for the sake of the few, or of a single man, when patriotism and fairness were professed. The peculiar friends and representatives of Mr SEWARD, the keepers and guardians of his interests, who for a life-time have never so much as for a single instant lost sight of him, or of the idea of overruling all things, with which they could have anything to do, for his benefit, protested against, worked against, managed against, and finally carried the Republican Convention, full two-thirds of which was for union against union; and thus did the union, which almost everybody else but these guardians of Mr. SEWARD'S interests, the promoters of his welfare, was for, and meant to have failed utterly, disastrously, and to none so disastrously, it must be, as to Mr. SEWARD. For how can it be for his benefit thus to hand the State over to the faithless Democracy, the only result that can follow non-union and the resulting state of things?

What was foretold has been made clear as day, namely, that if they who desired union, if they who thought alike would act together, they must take independent preliminary action in a popular movement, regardless of leaders or party machinery. The Americans, who desired union, looking to the record of their Convention, have now no reason to feel betrayed. They have done as much as could have been expected to produce a union. That party therefore feel an impulse, an energy and a strength which perhaps no other state of things could impart. They feel that their position is a strong one, and will give them an increased vote,—that they can live and thrive and be stronger in the future, though defeated while, to the Republican Party in New-York, the reverse must be the consequences of a policy of their own choosing.

But what are the great body of the Republicans who now realize how they have been managed out of a union with another great body of voters hitherto acting apart, making together a majority of the legal voters of the State, going to do? I have reason to believe that a number of leading minds, who feel that they have been outraged, are now seriously contemplating this question. In some quarters, the idea of a People's Convention, emanating from Republicans, has progressed considerably towards taking practical shape. Many leading members of the Republican Party, whose names I will not mention, favor it, and if it be not acted on, it will be because the time is too short, and a too general disposition to adopt negative action and allow the contest to go by default, rather than undertake the hard labor of combining the opposition elements after what has happened. The condition of the Republican Party for a contest is at best doubtful, and the prospect of achieving success, when with three tickets in the field, perfect harmony and the most favorable circumstances could create only a hope even with the most sanguine, may readily be inferred. If with three tickets in the field, with the Republican Party united, harmonious on a ticket that was strong in itself beyond the strength of its party, having the advantage of position and perfect justification in the failure of every attempt to negotiate a union, the prospect would have been doubtful. What must that prospect be, now that the circumstances are reversed, the party disunited, disappointed, the ticket not a strong one, the record badly against them, with schemes of rupture plotted in high quarters?

The failure of a union at Syracuse will materially damage, if not prevent, a union in many of the Congressional Districts, even where steps had already been taken towards one. Such is likely to be the effect in Albany County. It will be recollected that the Republican General Committee of this county, some weeks ago, appointed a Committee of Conference to negotiate for a single ticket for Congress and County officers, to be supported in common by Americans and Republicans. Subsequently the American General Committee designated a similar Committee, which, at a meeting last evening, agreed to report back to the American General Committee against a union, and asked to be discharged. In other counties and districts the same result has been or will be attained. Thus will the Buchanan Administration and the Democratic Party derive strength in Congress, more important than even the election of their State ticket, through the defeat of union at Syracuse.

The high hand with which Mr. PETER CAGGER'S Democratic Central Committee in this City and County have carried things of late, has produced an organized and formidable rupture in the party. Mr. CAGGER'S Committee have run the party for the exclusive benefit of the Softs, mainly through the expert use of the heavy foreign vote which that gentleman has managed to control. At the late primary Democratic election, the Hards allege that the grossest frauds and open violence were resorted to to prevent a fair expression. The result of said elections was, Mr. CAGGER was chosen delegate from the City district to Syracuse. In retaliation, the Hards took an appeal, in which they set forth their grievances, arising from the foreign vote, in language that might have been borrowed from the most ultra Know-Nothing document. The upshot is, there are now in full blast two Democratic Central Committees, and Col. O'CARRELL has gone to Syracuse to contest Mr. CAGGER'S seat in the Democratic State Convention.

It is now understood that Mr. CORNING will not run again for Congress, but that his relative and *protégé*, Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, aspires to be the candidate, and probably will receive the nomination. Mr. PRUYN is Solicitor General, &c., &c., for the Central Railroad Company.

In the Twenty first Congressional District, the last four towns represented by the Hon. HENRY BENNET, (Whig and Republican,) I understand that gentleman will not run again. His successor will be taken from either the County of Cortland or Broome, the chances of several aspirants and good men in the Republican ranks in Chenango County having been postponed indefinitely by the long continuance in office of Mr. BENNET. The Democrats will probably run H. HUBBARD, Esq., the capable editor of the *Chenango Union*, at Norwich.

In the Twentieth District, (Oneida County,) ROSCOE CONKLIN (son of Judge CONKLIN) will be the Republican nominee, Mr. O. B. MATTESON having withdrawn from the contest for the Convention, to oppose Mr. C. at the polls.

In the Eighteenth District, (Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie,) the Hon. C. B. COOMBAN, Republican, declines nomination.

In the Thirtieth District, (Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany,) the Hon. J. W. SHERMAN, Republican, is having considerable difficulty in securing his renomination.

In the Twenty-second District, (Oswego and Madison,) the Hon. M. L. SEE, of Oswego County, has been nominated over the Hon. H. C. GOODWIN, the present Republican Representative, whereat considerable dissatisfaction exists. It is said that Mr. GOODWIN contemplates taking the stump.

As one of the "signs of the times," it may be mentioned that canal-boats are beginning to arrive at tide-water, from the west, carrying flags inscribed with "*Burrows, Benton and the Canals.*" Others "*The Canal Ticket,*" with the American nominees.

RODERICK.

What to do with Old Clothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Winter is approaching, and with it suffering among the poor of the cities. In all large towns there are many small boys, not only homeless, but friendless, who, to avoid the cold, go into haunts of vice, and there soon become adepts in crime. In New-York, the Children's Aid Society seeks to prevent these evils. Five years ago it opened the Newsboys' Lodging House as one means of meeting the misfortune; but the Institution has a much wider aim than its name implies. It is open to *all* needy boys, if not *too* vicious. Its aim is to attract the young from drinking and gambling saloons, and from theatres and worse places, to spend their evenings innocently, and to sleep within its walls. It is a moral, more than educational establishment.

Every legitimate inducement which the liberality and Christianity of the community enables it to afford, is held out to effect its ends—as a warm, cheerful-looking room, and plain supper, (free,) the distribution of clothing, (when it can be obtained) a library, a savings bank (which pays 5 per cent. a month interest.) music, entertaining reading to those who cannot read. Other attractions might be added, had we the means, but it is of clothing we wish now to speak. Many families are about casting off their boys old garments. They will be an incumbrance. Any such clothing, whether coat, pants, shoes, *caps*, shirts or drawers, in whatever stage of dilapidation, if sent to this address, will be gladly received, and put to good use. Should more be sent than we need, the surplus will be sent to kindred Societies. Parcels will be sent for, or expenses paid. Benevolent Sewing Societies are invited to write us, or to send an agent to see the place and learn our needs. Any further information will be gladly given upon application to C. WEIGAND, Superintendent, No. 128 Fulton-street, New-York.

Our Relations and Difficulties with Paraguay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this day appeared the following paragraph in the course of a leading editorial upon the subject of the Expedition to Paraguay:

"Originating, as it unquestionably did, in that old cause, the misconduct of one of our Consuls, and promoted as a speculative attempt to obtain indemnity through our Government for losses incurred in the course of ordinary mercantile transactions, it has had incidents materially affecting the dignity and influence of the United States, and requiring prompt intervention, if we propose to share fairly with the commercial world in the advantages resulting from the opening of the Plata and its affluents. We take it for granted, indeed, that the State Department fully appreciates the ill influences upon our interests in Paraguay produced by the avidity and indiscretion of Mr. HOPKINS, and recognizes that to the feeling so excited is to be ascribed that change of the amicable prepossessions of President LOPEZ which led to the attack upon the *Water Witch* and all our subsequent woes."

This paragraph does great injustice to the man who, more than any other American, has labored to introduce American civilization into the semi-barbaric regions of South America. As your strictures evidently proceed from a misconception of the facts of the case, and as Mr. HOPKINS is absent from the country and unable to answer for himself, I trust that you will allow me sufficient space in your valuable and generally very correct journal, to state *the truth* in regard to the origin of our relations and difficulties with Paraguay. My information is derived from personal observation, as I was present in Paraguay during very nearly all the time the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company were established there, and was personally cognizant of every step in the difficulty. I have also the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with President LOPEZ and his family.

Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, late Consul of the United States in Paraguay, was the first American who ever reached that country, and the first who called the attention of the American Government and people to Paraguay as a field for American enterprise. In 1845 he went to Paraguay as special agent for the United States Government, to report upon the propriety of recognizing the independence of Paraguay. President LOPEZ was then struggling for political existence, as ROSAS claimed Paraguay to be an integral part of the Argentine Confederation; and Mr. HOPKINS warmly interested himself in the dispute, espousing the side of Paraguay, which he defended with much vigor, both in the public Press and in his reports to the Government. After his mission had terminated, he returned to Paraguay in a private capacity, and explored the whole country from Tres Bocas to the Rio Apa, and from the Paraguay River to the Rio Parana. LOPEZ, about this time, was sadly in need of friends. In 1848, accordingly, he issued decrees holding out inducements to foreigners to settle in Paraguay, among other privileges granting to introducers an exclusive monopoly for a term of years of every new article of machinery brought by them into the country. LOPEZ, besides these decrees, frequently assured Mr. HOPKINS of his favor and good will if he should settle in Paraguay in a commercial capacity. LOPEZ wanted American merchants in his country, so that the protection to be afforded by the United States Government to American interests might act as a barrier to the rapacity of ROSAS. In 1851, therefore, Mr. HOPKINS returned to this country, where, relying upon these decrees and pledges, the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company was formed, and he was appointed General Agent. The Company was chartered by special act of the Rhode Island Legislature, and had a large capital Through Mr. HOPKINS they introduced into Paraguay a variety of machinery, and put upon a substantial footing the steam navigation which is now so profitably carried on by LOPEZ and others. Mr. HOPKINS had received his appointment as Consul from Mr. WEBSTER, and his commission bears date February, 1851—ten months before his return to this country to form the Company. It was on the 17th of October, 1853, that the first expedition of the Company reached Asuncion. Meanwhile ROSAS had fallen, and Paraguayan independence was acknowledged by the Brazilians, Argentines, English, French, Sardinians and Americans. LOPEZ was at the head of an established nation, and as the richest man and greatest merchant in it, through his family and agents nearly monopolized all the wholesale and retail trade of the country. Though he needed foreigners in 1848 he did not want them in 1853 to interfere with his profitable traffic. However, as he could not decently fly at once into the face of all his decrees and promises, he gave a seeming welcome to Mr. HOPKINS, and lent him every facility to establish himself, thinking that the country was not yet ready for such advanced civilization as Mr. HOPKINS introduced, and trusting to future events to get rid of him.

In a few months, however, he saw the Company succeeding beyond their utmost expectations. The imperfect cigars of Paraguayan manufacture were almost driven out of market, by the finer articles produced by the Company on Cuban models, with tobacco prepared after Cuban processes. The crooked sticks with which, previously, land had been tilled, gave way to American plows, harrows, hoes and spades. Wooden mortars and pestles were superseded by American grist-mills. The uneven pit-sawed lumber—to produce two boards of which required two men to work all day—had to compete with smooth boards cut by an American steam saw-mill, the only one ever erected in America south of the Equator and East of the Andes. LOPEZ saw that the American Company, without the security of the monopolies to which they were entitled by the decree of 1848, but which they had never claimed, would shortly revolutionize the country, not by "fillibustering," but by civilizing it; and knowing that two fast river steamboats were on the way out to Mr. HOPKINS, together with a second expedition of mechanics and machinery, he determined to be rid of the Americans at any cost.

Accordingly, he allowed it to be tacitly understood that the Americans were out of his favor. The Paraguayans, like all people who suffer under unscrupulous tyranny, easily comprehended that the tyrant wished to persecute his late *proteges*, and it was not long before overt acts were committed by the people against those to whom he had previously been friendly. LOPEZ wished a personal attack to be made upon some citizen of the United States, because he knew that Mr. HOPKINS, as Consul, would defend his countrymen, and he could then manage to take advantage of the Consul's official integrity to ruin the Merchant. The first attempt did not succeed. An attack was made one night by a Paraguayan named PEDRO CARISSIMO, who with a paving stone knocked down Mr. JOHN NAULTY as he left the general agency of the Company. Mr. NAULTY was, at the time, walking with Lieutenant JAMES H. MOORE, United States Navy, of the *Water Witch*, who caught Mr. CORISSIMO and gave him a sound thrashing with a horse whip on the spot. These gentlemen did not complain to the Consul, who therefore took no official notice of the outrage. The second attempt succeeded better. A soldier of the Paraguayan Army, named AUGUSTIN SILVERO, attacked a brother of Mr. HOPKINS on the highroad, and, without any cause whatever, gave him a severe blow with the flat of his sabre. Mr. HOPKINS demanded the punishment of the soldier, and in compliance the culprit received 300 *palos en carrera* (ran the gauntlet of 300 sticks.) Here the matter should have ended, but in communicating to the Consul the fact of the punishment of the soldier, LOPEZ, through his Secretary of State, improved the occasion to abuse Mr. HOPKINS personally for his persecution of the Paraguayan, in an official note which was published in the *Semanario*. This led to a long correspondence, in which Mr. HOPKINS stood entirely on the defensive, and which he did not enter upon without requesting LOPEZ to withdraw the offensive note, which LOPEZ refused to do. In the correspondence, all of which was published in the *Semanario*, LOPEZ brought up charge after charge against Mr. HOPKINS, which the latter quietly disproved, substantiating his position by affidavits. LOPEZ became exasperated at Mr. HOPKINS' coolness, and pretended to be greatly outraged because a person who had received so many favors from him as a merchant, should dare to defend his conduct as a Consul when censured by *El Supremo*. As he could not prove upon Mr. HOPKINS any breach of existing laws, he proceeded to make laws *ex post facto*, and issue orders which he knew that neither Mr. HOPKINS nor any other honorable man could comply with.

He first decreed that no foreign commercial title could be used in the Republic, "without the formal knowledge of the Government." Mr. HOPKINS, in his Consular capacity, then informed the Secretary of State that he had been appointed General Agent of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company. A few days afterwards another decree was issued, declaring that all manufacturing establishments in the country not licensed according to law in three days, should be closed. When Mr. HOPKINS arrived in October, 1853, LOPEZ had specially excused him from taking out the customary licenses as a personal favor. Nevertheless, after this decree, Mr. HOPKINS purchased stamped paper to the amount of two doubloons, and made his application, as General Agent, for licenses to carry on the cigar factory and steam sawmill which were then in successful operation, and clearing a profit of *five hundred per cent.* on the capital invested. The petitions were returned, with the indorsement that the Government did not recognize Mr. HOPKINS as General Agent of the Company. At this very time LOPEZ rode almost daily in a handsome carriage, on which was a silver plate bearing an inscription in Spanish, of which the following is a translation:

> Presented to
> H. E., the President of the Republic,
> By the
> United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.
> EDWARD A. HOPKINS.
> General Agent.

He had, months previously, acknowledged the receipt of this carriage and other valuable presents made to him by the Company, through Mr. HOPKINS, as their General Agent. It was intimated to Mr. HOPKINS that, if he would apply for licenses in his own name for the Company establishments, they would be granted. The reply was that he could not do so, as the establishments were not his, but belonged to a corporate Company, of which he was only the Agent. At the expiration of the three days an order came to close the cigar factory. Mr. HOPKINS refused to obey, saying that he had given "formal knowledge to the Government" of his commercial title, and had made application for a license, as required by decree. After three days' further consideration, Judge VASQUEZ, now Paraguayan Secretary of State, went into the cigar factory, turned about an hundred employes into the street, and closed the doors. An order was also sent to the millwright to stop the saw-mill. Compliance was declined, and a file of soldiers was sent down to enforce the demand.

LOPEZ then ordered Mr. HOPKINS to sell the land on which the saw-mill stood, for the same price he had given for it, pretending that the previous owners of the land had disposed of it illegally, and had by the sale defrauded some minor heirs. The price paid for the land was a mere trifle, but thousands of dollars had been spent in improving it; and as Mr. HOPKINS could not, in justice to his principals, sell it, he positively refused to obey the decree. The purchase had been made in good faith, and LOPEZ had been personally cognizant of every step taken in the negotiation. He took forcible possession of the land, turned the employes of the Company off the premises, seized all the machinery, which he put into the care of Paraguayan trustees, and sold the land for such price as he chose to fix—not, I believe, over $200. Mr. HOPKINS protested against these arbitrary proceedings, and warned LOPEZ that the United States Government would hold him strictly responsible for all losses sustained by the company. The only reply of LOPEZ was to revoke Mr. HOPKINS' exequatur as Consul.

During all these difficulties, Captain PAGE was absent with the *Water Witch*. He returned to Asuncion shortly after the ruin of the company had been completed, and, after some angry altercation with LOPEZ, succeeded in taking all the Americans out of the country without loss of life. LOPEZ would not let them go, however, until Captain PAGE had prepared his vessel for action and threatened to bombard the capital. This plain statement of facts is true, and you can find every word of it corroborated by well substantiated documents on file in the Department of State from 1845 to 1854. I have no desire to occupy your space in recounting all the outrageous personal insults by which LOPEZ'S acts were accompanied. Mr. HOPKINS' conduct from the first troubles was marked by firmness; but it was entirely defensive, and perfectly respectful towards the Paraguayan Government. When LOPEZ had shut up all his establishments dismissed his native employes, and seized upon all the property of the Company, there was nothing left for Mr. HOPKINS to do but to protest, leave the country, and seek redress from his own Government. If the statement set forth in the Senate report submitted during the last Congress can be called "A speculative attempt to obtain indemnity through our Government for losses incurred in the course of ordinary mercantile transactions," our merchants indeed deserve commiseration. Certainly in Mr. HOPKINS' conduct you can point out neither "avidity" nor "indiscretion." The State Department is well convinced of these facts; and Mr. HOPKINS' successor as Consul would never have been appointed but for the fact that he had forwarded his resignation of the Consulate some weeks before the commencement of the difficulties with LOPEZ, and while his relations were apparently friendly with the tyrant of Paraguay.

Trusting to your sense of justice to give an insertion to this communication, I make no apology for its length as the facts it contains are not familiar to the public, and ought to be made known to the readers of so widely circulated and powerful a press as the TIMES.

Yours, &c.,
IZARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

LIBERIA.

The French-African Emigration Scheme.

Information from perfectly reliable sources in Liberia, has just reached this office, which conclusively shows that, instead of having any complicity with Capt. SIMON in furnishing "voluntary emigrants"—or, as they may more properly be called, SLAVES—for the *Regina Cœli*, the President did everything in his power to prevent the emigration, and that, so far from receiving "1,564 piasters," (dollars) as passport duty, the Liberian Government did not receive the value of a cent for this account; all that was received was between three and four hundred dollars, for duties on merchandise imported into the Republic.

These documents give a comprehensive and reliable statement of the whole affair. At the last session of the Court, two of the six reputed murderers, who were charged by Captain SIMON with raising the mutiny and murder on board the *Regina Cœli*, were put on trial, having been arrested a few days previously, and they were honorably aquitted by a Jury of twelve men. The evidence on the case disclosed some startling things, not creditable to the crew and character of the ship. In fact, it was of such a nature as to compel the Grand Jury to subsequently find a true bill against that vessel, for prosecuting the Slave-trade within the limits of Liberia. She, therefore, stands indicted as a slaver.

It is further stated that the *Regina Cœli* would have been so libeled two weeks before she was forcibly taken away by the French Naval Commander, of which Capt. SIMON and other Frenchmen were suspicious; but it was preferred that the facts should be brought to light incidentally. The principal reason assigned for this course was a strong conviction that the French had been earnestly endeavoring, for a year or more, to cause the Liberian Government to do something to them, so that they could construe it into a national insult, as a pretext to be avenged upon the Liberians for writing and otherwise opposing their emigration enterprise.

The accounts given by the Captain and surgeon of the ship are stigmatized as "ingeniously false," President BENSON had but two interviews with Captain SIMON, both of which were in the presence of the British Consul at Monrovia. This gentleman states that Captain SIMON paid only the duties customary on such merchandise as he proposed landing at the Liberian ports of entry, and he was told by Mr. BENSON (and he promised unhesitatingly to comply) that when he procured his complement of "volunteer emigrants" he was to call at Monrovia before clearing his ship, so that each emigrant might be strictly examined, to ascertain if his emigration were voluntary or constrained. He was further given to understand that the declaration of each emigrant would guide the examining officer in the issue of passports, and unless he was willing to seek and obtain, if he could, emigrants on the Liberian soil on such terms, he had better leave. He was also informed that for every passport thus issued he would, according to law, be required to pay 50 cents.

As to President BENSON pressing Captain

...eously advertised for and received proposals for the sale of the land in that neighborhood, and had submitted the same to the Common Council. The selection from those offers, of the land best suited for the purposes contemplated, and the limitation of the price, was a legislative and not an executive act, within the province of the Common Council, and properly exercised by them. The duty that was executive was making the contract, receiving the deed, and making the payment. This duty was, by the resolution, confided to the Comptroller, and, so far as anything appears before me, I see no executive act performed or attempted to be performed by the Common Council in this matter.

I do not understand this section as taking from the Common Council the right to control by legislation the discretion of the officer, in selecting themselves the site and fixing the price at which the purchase is to be made; but, after those things are settled by an act of legislation, they cannot, either by a Committee or otherwise, do anything to carry into effect that legislation. Such powers must be exercised by the head of the department. The want of an appropriation out of which this money was to be paid is not a ground for maintaining this action. It might have been a difference in the action brought by the defendant against the Corporation to recover for the land so to be sold; or, if a *mandamus* had been moved for, it might have been an answer to such an application, but it affords no ground to the Attorney-General to proceed against the defendants to restrain them in the manner asked for in the complaint. These are all the grounds on which the plaintiff's counsel seek to restrain the defendants, except the alleged fraud on the part of the Corporate Authorities. If any such fraud is charged, equity can give relief on a proper application. The Corporation might undoubtedly apply, and where the Common Council is so frequently changed in its members, the fair supposition is that a successive body would require such a proceeding to be commenced, if they believed fraud had existed. There is still time for the present Common Council to institute proceedings if any fraud has been discovered. In the absence of proceedings on their part, I have for the purposes of this action conceded that the Attorney-General might commence the action. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the complaint to ascertain whether any such fraud is charged in the transaction as would vitiate the proceeding. Where the whole foundation of the action rests upon the fraud, such fraud should be charged as the ground of the action. If, without such allegations, the people, by the Attorney General, have no right to interfere, then it should be shown by the complaint that the parties have been guilty of acts of fraud, which would authorize the Court to restrain the collection of a judgment that appears to be regular. The complaint shows the above proceedings by the Common Council, in authorizing originally the purchase by the Comptroller; the presentment of the deed by Lowber and demand of the purchase money; the action brought by Lowber and recovery of judgment thereon; that such action was referred by consent of parties; that an execution was issued thereon; that the price to be paid therefor was double the value of the property; that the title was defective; that the counsel to the Corporation reported the title to be good; that the land was encumbered by a mortgage; that the Counsel for the Corporation refused to take any measures for the relief of the Corporation; that an application was made to the Corporation, and they passed resolutions upon the subject, which the complaint avers to have been passed by them regardless of their duty; that the Mayor suffered the resolutions to become law without signing or vetoing the same surreptitiously; that the action was refered by the counsel, and judgment suffered through neglect; that the Comptroller applied to the Court to have the judgment opened, which was opposed by the Counsel to the Corporation, and Lowber, on the ground that the Comptroller had no right to interfere or to be heard upon such motion; and that an order was made by the General Term, providing for bringing this action and for giving security thereon. It appears to me that these facts as stated in the complaint do not show such facts as will warrant the Court in charging fraud upon the Common Council. No fraud is asserted. They are charged with neglect of duty in refusing to apply to set aside the judgment and with proceeding in violation of the provisions of the charter, but no fraud is charged against them, and under this complaint no fraud could be proven by which the plaintiffs could succeed. I do not consider that the discretion of the Common Council in legislation can be controlled by the Courts. If they have authority to legislate, their discretion as to what should be passed or rejected is a matter exclusively for themselves. They may pass improvident laws, they may make improvident purchases, they may pay for land prices which some would think exorbitant, but neither the Attorney General nor a tax payer has a right to call them before the Courts to show that their legislation was discreet, that the prices paid by them did not exceed the actual value, or that it was wise to pass the ordinance or resolutions they may adopt. Nor are the acts of the counsel any ground for maintaining this action. It was his duty to examine the title and comply with the directions of the Common Council so far as those directions did not conflict with the law. His consent to refer the cause of Lowber] *vs.* the Corporation, even if ill advised, was not illegal, but was expressly authorized by the Code, which provides for the reference of all causes by consent. His objection to the motion in the Supreme Court to open that judgment were made in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Common Council after full knowledge of the transaction in regard to the recovery of the judgment, and of a resolution directing him to take measures to enforce payment of said judgment, which were passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor in August, 1857. This deliberate action of a subsequent Common Council, without any charge of fraud on their part, must be treated as a ratification of the action of the previous Common Council in authorizing the purchase, and the Counsel to the Corporation would have departed from the line of his duty if he had, for any supposed want of discretion on the part of the Common Council in passing the resolution of purchase or improvidence in making the contract, attempted to disobey such resolutions. The Heads of Departments do not hold their places independent of the legislation of the Common Council, and where such legislation is not in violation of law they have no right or power to refuse obedience to such legislation because they may deem it unwise or improvident. On the contrary, they are only in the legitimate discharge of their duties when they comply with the legislative directions of the Common Council, not passed in violation of law. There is no difficulty on the part of the Common Council in instituting this action in the name of the Corporation, if they believe the contract to have been made fraudulently or illegally; and when two successive Common Councils have refused to make any attempt to set aside the contract, and one has expressly directed the counsel to take measures to compel the payment of the money, the acts of the counsel in carrying out those resolutions cannot be condemned.

My conclusions are, that if it be conced d that the Attorney-General may bring an action in the name of the people to restrain a Municipal Corporation, it can only be from committing a fraudulent or illegal disposition of the corporate property.

That such fraud must be distinctly charged in the complaint, where it is the foundation of the action.

That no fraud is charged in the complaint in this action upon which the same can be sustained.

That the resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing the Comptroller to make the purchase of the land in question, was within their powers as conferred by the Charter.

That the Common Council may order land to be purchased for a market, notwithstanding the limitation in the Charter as to the yearly value of land which they may hold.

And that in passing such resolution, they did not violate any of the restrictions contained in the Charters of the City.

The motion to dismiss the complaint is therefore granted.

Interesting to Actors—Reduction of Salaries.

MARINE COURT—Sept. 16.

Before Judge Thompson.

Henry A. Jarrett vs. *William E. Burton.*—The suit in this case was to recover a balance of salary, alleged to be due to the plaintiff, as an agreement made between the parties in the Spring of 1857. Mr. Jarrett was per forming at Baltimore, when Mr. Burton engaged his services as the general outside manager of Burton's Theatre, at a salary of $50 a week. The agreement was but verbal, Mr. Jarrett placing implicit confidence in Mr. Burton's word. The engagement was to commence on May 1. The arrangement continued until Nov. 1, when Mr. Burton told Mr. Jarrett that, in consequence of the "panic," he was unable to meet his engagements, and that Jarrett must take "half-price." Jarrett replied that Burton, in common with other American theatres, acknowledged no "half-price." Burton refused to pay what he agreed to pay, Jarrett refused to take less, and thus this suit was commenced.

William E. Burton appeared on the stand. He testified that Jarrett accepted the "half-price" terms, and continued to perform the duties of his office, and draw his salary, at a reduction of one-third only, which he (Burton) thought very liberal.

Mr. Jarrett, in response, testified that a balance of $277 75 was due to him, as he had never consented to a diminution, and the "half-price," or "three-quarters" dodge was completely a "Toodles" invention.

The Jury, after an absence of two hours, remembered the mirth they had experienced in the representation of "The Serious Family," and "Villikins and his Dinah," and found a verdict for Burton.

For plaintiff, Theodore E. Tomlinson appeared; for Burton, Henry A. Cram.

Brown's Water Furnace Company vs. *Pond*—A year ago last April the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs a water furnace, which was placed in the cellar of the defendant's house at Tarrytown. After it had been used for about a year, during all which time it leaked considerably, it was taken down and a large crack discovered on the side near the top of the boiler. This defect rendered it quite valueless. The plaintiffs made another, and now bring suit to recover its value, $400, alleging that the crack in the first boiler was occasioned by the frost, through the carelessness of the defendant. Several experts testified on the part of the plaintiffs, that in their judgment the crack was produced by the action of frost, but that secret flaws sometimes existed in iron castings which it would be impossible to discover until developed by time and use. On the contrary, witnesses on the behalf of the defendant testified that the cellar in question was warm and comfortable; so much so that the roots of various plants had been laid away in it during the entire Winter without being affected by the cold in the slightest degree. The Court were of the opinion that the crack in the boiler was occasioned by some secret defect in the casting, for which the plaintiffs were responsible, and consequently rendered a judgment for defendant with costs.

The murderer Lawless, who was reported to have been arrested in Delaware County, is still at large. A man, supposed to be Lawless, has since been arrested in Orange County, but he also was discharged, as not being that ruffian. Officer Maloy also arrested a man in this City as the veritable Lawless; but he, too, turned out to be somebody else, so that Lawless, the cold-blooded murderer, is yet at large.

Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow an old inhabitant of the City to say a few words to the Aldermen of this great centre of trade and commerce in relation to the petition now before them asking a repeal of the law compelling the Railroads to stop their steam-engines at Forty-second-street? The ordinance was passed in 1854, but has not been enforced until the present time. I have nothing to say on this subject in behalf of the Railroads affected by this ordinance, but would call the attention of the gentlemen who compose our City Government to the great importance of the question before them. The citizens at large, all the various branches of trade and commerce, are affected by this restriction.

I understand that another ordinance has been passed requiring the Harlem Railroad to run their small cars through the tunnel to Forty-second-street, to take effect in two months. Now, what sane man can for one moment suppose that the vast business of this City done through the agency of these roads can find room for its transaction under such an arrangement? Gentlemen, do you realize the number of trains which pass that road daily? Can you for one moment suppose that those trains can find room in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street for all the locomotives, large passenger cars, and all the two-horse cars required to convey passengers? I know what will be the result. Why, the result we know already: the freight cars are greatly detained, merchandise which requires rapid transshipment here is delayed many hours, and often days. Has the City nothing to do in giving facilities to mechanics and traders in pursuing their lawful business? Must it all be retarded because a few gentlemen on Murray Hill are put to some little inconvenience by smoke? Who that lives in the City but is put to various annoyances on account of the inconvenient use of steam? The citizens, I trust, will soon wake up to the importance of this subject. If steam is removed so that persons and property can only reach the business parts of the City by horse power—if we must be put to the slow process of thus riding eight or nine miles at the rate of six miles the hour, we think that the owners of property in all the upper Wards will feel the blow more severely than they are aware. Fellow-citizens, it is the intention of certain parties to drive steam beyond the Harlem River. Do not bliad your eyes to this fact: why should the people around Forty-second-street endure an inconvenience which the Murray Hill gentlemen feel to be intolerable? We say, if the ordinance is to be enforced, let us know what we are to depend upon, and then we will try to conform to it. Thanks to a kind Providence, there are noble water passages, so that passengers may be landed in the lower parts of the City; and as this will greatly improve the value of property there, the contemplated injury to the public will do some good to the lower section of the City.

Since writing the foregoing, I have read your editorial remarks, one of which was intended to show that it would be very inconvenient to some parties to allow the railroad companies to run their steam carriages through the tunnel. We do not deny that it may be a little unpleasant, and we do not deny that some gentlemen may be unable to get as much for their lots about Murray Hill if the steam is permitted as they would if it was driven to Harlem, but we repeat that this is putting individual interests in opposition to the public good. In London the steam-engine, with its ponderous cars, is carried into the heart of the city, and such is the fact in almost every city in the United States but New-York. Gentlemen, we have great natural advantages, but suppose the policy is pursued a little further and all railroads approaching the City should be met by an armed police force, saying you shall not enter our City, sacred to the use of princely palaces. Do not think that this is romance. I say carry out the policy now begun, and railroads by one sweeping edict will be declared a public nuisance; indeed, it has been publicly said by one of the Murray hill gentlemen that if the Common Council should repeal the present ordinance, they would tear up the rails; but we trust they will keep cool; the subject is one of too much magnitude to be settled *wrong*. The policy of the City for the future, as well as the present, must be well defined, and both the suffering stockholders of railroads and all other citizens of this great commercial centre must be permitted to assert those rights which not only affect the present parties, but the future character and destiny of our City.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

The Washington *Union* says: "Not long since the Commissioner of Pensions, having discovered that an attempt was made to obtain bounty-land warrants through his office by means of false and forged papers by some persons residing at Chattanooga, Tennessee, dispatched a special agent to that place with a view to ascertain who the impostor was and bring him to justice. It was soon ascertained that he was J. W. White, a prominent lawyer of Chattanooga, and a popular Know-Nothing member of the State Legislature. The charge was examined by United States Commissioner Lowry and Judge Grant, of the State Court, who acquitted White of the charge brought against him."

A new Historical Quarterly Review, edited by Professor Von Sybel, is about to be commenced at Munich. Several of the most learned historians of Germany, among them Ranke, will contribute to its pages. The King of Bavaria is forming, at his own expense, a society for the discovery and publication of historical documents.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 28 bbls. Ashes; 13,088 bbls. Flour; 2,254 bushels Wheat; 13,452 bushels Corn; 12,500 bushels Oats, 539 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 25 bags white Laguayra, at 12¾c.; 100 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¾c.; and 200 bags Bahia, at 9¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales, to-day, 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅞	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation, for State and Western, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers. The transactions since our last reach 9,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 40	@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at former rates; sales 350 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is but moderately inquired for, at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 40@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 40@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 18,500 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 22, Milwaukee Club at $1; unsound Chicago Spring at 83c., in store, and 85c. delivered; inferior White Southern at $1 12½, and inferior Red Southern at $1, ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively request at firmer and rising prices. Sales 61,000 bushels, at 67c.@74c. for unsound to prime mixed Western, 84c.@86c. for White Southern, and (nominally) 94c @96c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c., and is generally held at 78c @80c. ℔ bushel. About 6,000 bushels Barley were sold at 81c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Western, 47c @50c.; State, 44c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c @42c.; Southern, 32c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales at 50c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs.

GLASS—Sales by auction, through BUADETT, JONES & Co., 500 boxes thick and extra thick French Plate, at $3 50@$7 62½, and 1,500 boxes French Window, at $1 65@$5 25.

HOPS—New are in request, at 14c @16c. ℔ lb. Holders ask more. Within a few days 450 bales Old have changed hands, on terms not ascertained.

HONEY—Sales 20 tcs. Cuba, in bond, at 60c., and 35 tcs., free, at 70c. ℔ gallon.

IRON—Sales 40 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 75 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Sales 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48½c., cash, ℔ gallon; 1,000 bbls. common Resin, at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered, and 750 bbls. other kinds of Resin, at $2 75@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$6 for White and Pale, ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 800 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 25 ℔ gallon. In this market all descriptions are inactive at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $17 35@$17 40 for Mess; $19 25@$19 37½ for Clear, and $15 25@$15 35 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at from 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.; 25,000 lbs. short, clear Middling were sold at 9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at former prices; 325 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime old; and 11c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 210 bbls, in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams are in light supply, and are in request at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7¾c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 60 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been good to day, and prices are quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¼c.@8¾c., with some Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; also, a cargo of about 295 pkgs. Bahia, 500 boxes Havana and 5 500 bags on terms not ascertained. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered, at slightly reduced prices. The demand is fair. We now quote STUART'S varieties (¾c. ℔ lb. lower than on the 1st inst.) thus: Loaf, 11¾c.; Crushed, 11c.; Circle A Crushed, 10¾c.; Powdered, 10¾c., ℔ lb.

New York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Stock Sept. 1.	Imports Sept. 1 to 16.	Sales Sept. 1 to 16.	Stock Sept. 16.
Cuba, hhds	35,096	5,200	6,700	33,596
Porto Rico	3,874	1,700	1,750	3,824
New Orleans	680	——	275	405
Melado	1,276	350	300	1,226
Havana, bxs.	31,296	7,550	4,000	34,846

The stock on hand, this morning, also embraced 8,000 bags.

Prices of Sugar in New York, Sept. 16, 1858.

Melado	5¾@6¾	Brown Havana	7⅝@8¾
Muscovado	6¾@8¾	Yellows	8¼@8¾
New-Orleans	6¾@8¾	Florettas	9 @9¾
Porto Rico	6½@9	White	9¼@9¾
Curcoroche	7 @7½		

WHALEBONE—A small lot of Ochotsk was reported sold at $1 05 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., mainly at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 18,000 bushels grain, in bulk, at 6d. ℔ bushel; and 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake, and 250 bbls. Bone Dust, at 20s. For Bremen, 140 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℔ lb.; and by steamer, 40 tons measurement goods at 30s.@35s.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine continues dull, but is firmly held at 49c. for shipping lots. Common Resin is in good demand at $1 75@$1 80, delivered. Medium grades are very scarce and much wanted. Pale and white have further advanced and may be quoted at $5@$7 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is quiet but firm at 75c. for English and American. In Crude Whale there has been but little done. We note sales here of 950 bbls. Elephant at 53c. Crude Sperm is held with more firmness and with sales at the East of 500 bbls. at $1 24, cash. Lard Oil is dull at 95c. for Prime City. Tallow is in good demand at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with sales of 25,000 lbs.

TALLOW—We note a further advance in the price of Prime City, which is in good demand at 10½c. Sales of the week amount to 150,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c., mostly at the latter price. A lot of California sold at 10c., ship.

LARD—The demand for the local trade has been moderate, and with less inquiry for export and more desire to realize, prices have declined ¼c. The stock is reduced, but the season is getting late and the trade purchase only for their immediate wants Now is now more plenty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Macon, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 28 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,
A. D. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,

No 312 Broadway, New York, (In the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

GAS FIXTURES,
China and silver plated ware,
From Auction.
White and gold tea sets, 44 pieces $5 50
Toilet sets 6 pieces 1 00
Silver plated tea spoons, per dozen 1 50
Gas fixtures very cheap, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea sets, &c; sterling silver ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $160) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

A NEW PORTABLE GAS LIGHT—MAY BE seen in room No. 12 New *Times* building, No. 40 Park-row, which is superior in illuminating powers, simplicity of construction and management, to anything heretofore known. Every man can now have gas in his own house cheaper than coal gas is furnished to our citizens. This light may also be seen at the Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 81 Wall-st.

SAFES FOR SALE—TWO OF LILLIE'S Patent chilled iron, burglar and fire proof safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HAGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

ILLUMINATION LANTERNS—FOR EVENing parades, processions, to light up gardens, grounds, excursions at night, &c; made of clear paper, bright colors: the most pleasing effect is produced by them Price $1 25 per dozen, or $8 per hundred. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders solicited by mail and specimens sent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 157 Montague place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable To that neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the awkwardness of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encourages him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 5, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room or at Mrs. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant-park.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Sheridan's celebrated comedy, in consequence of the sterling
PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF ITS PR -EMINENT CA T.
as contrasted with its many celebrated impersonations, will be
REPEATED TWO NIGHTS MORE,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, July 4, 1839	LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Sept. 13, 1858.
Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren	W. R. Blake.
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland	Burnett
Joseph Surface	Cooper	Coulduck
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy	Sothern
Crabtree	Buckstone	Jefferson
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench	Peters
Careless	Hemming	Lingard
Rowley	Gough	Marden
Moses	Webster	Varrey
Sir Harry	Caulfield	Wharton
Trip	Brindal	Levick
Snake	Smith	McDouall
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Walter Lacey	Miss L. Keene
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Clifford	Miss Mary Wells
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Glover	Mrs. Blake
Maria	Miss Fitzwilliam	Miss Sara Stevens

Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
the celebrated Premier Danseuse, will, after the comedy, execute, her celebrated Pas Seul
LA MADELINA.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT
ENGAGEMANT OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 17, 1858
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Those who have not yet seen this thrilling picture of the Indian war are informed that this drama must necessarily be withdrawn to-morrow, Saturday, being its fifty-ninth and last night, to enable the Management to produce the beautiful and thrilling plays,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS
and
THE PHANTOM.
The many admirers of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
having requested to see her in these, her celebrated personations, and
MR BOURCICAULT
As the SPECTRE and as GRIMALDI,
It is respectfully intimated that these plays can only be repeated once each, in consequence of the production of a new play by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "Jessie Brown," "The Willow Copse," "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second appearance of Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, whose great and unequivocal success stamps him as one of the best actors of the day. TO-NIGHT he will play in Shakespeare's historical play of
RICHARD THE THIRD.

Duke of Gloster	Mr. J. B Roberts
Henry VI.	Mr. Mark Smith
Richmond	Mr. H. Bland
Buckingham	Mr. Canoll
Tressell	Mr. Briggs
Queen Elizabeth	Mrs. Parker
Lady Anne	Miss Miller

MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.
Messrs. Denham and Moore.
TO MORROW (Saturday) M. Sirakosch's Italian Opera Company will perform Verdi's celebrated opera o
LA TRAVIATA.

Mad. Colson	as	Violetta
Signor Brignoli	as	Alfred
Signor Amodio	as	Giorgio

Supported by an augmented Band and Chorus.
On MONDAY—KING LEAR, from the original text.
King Lear ..... Mr. J. B. Roberts

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Last night of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Third appearance of
MADAME PAULINE COLSON.
First appearance this season of
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO.
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that the third and last appearance of
Madame COLSON,
the eminent cantatrice, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 18, on which occasion there will be performed, for this time only, Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with
Madame COLSON,
Signor BRIGNOLI and
Signor AMODIO
in the principal parts.
Seats may now be secured at the Box Office.

PRICES OF ADMISSION	
Reserved seats in Orchestra, Parquet and Dress Circle	$1 50
First and Second Circle	1 00
Amphitheatre	50

Doors open at 7; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1858,
Donizetti's popular tragic Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
The principal characters will be sustained by
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor GASPARONI.
Conductors ..... { MAX MARETZEK,
ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:	
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1858.
Upon this occasion,
A FAVORITE OPERA
will be produced, supported by the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
Particulars will be given in to-morrow's advertisements.
Admission 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
During the following week
GREAT REVIVAL
of Rossini's chef d'œuvre.
WILLIAM TELL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. H. C. COOPER,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA.
TO-DAY, Sept. 17, 1858, TWO OPERAS same evening.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and
LA SOMNAMBULA,
POPULAR PRICES,
50 and 25 cents.
To night and Saturday will positively be the last opportunities of witnessing this unrivalled assemblage of artistes, as they appear in Boston on Monday next.

Annie Milner	as	Amina and Lucia
D. Miranda	as	Edgardo and Elvino
C. Guilmette	as	Ast on and Rhodolpho

Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

**PURDY'S NATI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor—La Sonnambula.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Richard the Third—My Husband's Ghost.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Madeline.

HOYT'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Foundling of Paris—Dumb Man of Manchester—Irish Tutor.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—The Lady of Lyons—Perry Cowling.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 M, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton and Havre, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The matter of the contested seats being disposed, of the Democratic State Convention yesterday found no difficulty in accomplishing the business for which it was called together—the Softs, of course, having everything their own way. After some preliminary business, the ticket was perfected, as follows:

For Governor.....Amasa J. Parker.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....John J. Taylor.
For Canal Commissioner.....Sherman B. Piper.
For State Prison Inspector.....Edward T. Donnelly.

The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of President Buchanan; congratulate the country on the settlement of the Kansas question; repudiate the idea that a victory has been won over the South by a preponderance of Northern States; oppose any alteration of the Naturalization law; favor the enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; denounce the various measures perfected by the Republican Legislature; incline to favor the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and immensely glorify the principles of the Democratic Party. After the usual vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the Ticket.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here last evening. Her news is of interest. The banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr Charles Bright, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, took place on the 1st inst. The Lord-Lieutenant declined to be present because Cardinal Wiseman was to be one of the guests. The latter made the speech of the evening. The action of Lord Eglinton was generally condemned. Parliament has been further prorogued. The honor of knighthood, it is stated, will be conferred upon Mr. Bright and Captain Preedy for their services in laying the cable. The Emperor of France has gone with his Court to Biarritz. Before his departure the abolition of he Governor-Generalship of Algeria was announced. Disturbances had occurred in Holstein, in opposition to the Danish rule. From Turkey, the intelligence is still of plots against the life of the Sultan, and the Christians. The details of the bombardment of Djidda had been received at London. An outline of the treaty effected by Mr. Reed with the Chinese Commissioners is supplied by the *Friend of China*. It corresponds with the summary already furnished. As it gives equal privileges with those conceded to the most favored nations, its full import will only be learned from the French and English treaties.

Our advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 20th July. Fears were entertained that the Brazilian frigate *Mage*, with a large body of troops on board, had been lost at sea, as she was a month out from Rio Janeiro, without being heard of at Montevideo, her destination. Among the passengers was Don Benigno Lopez, son of the President of Paraguay. On the 17th July there was an attempt at Revolution in Buenos Ayres, promptly suppressed, however, by Government. General Urquiza, it is said, has abandoned the idea of invading Buenos Ayres.

Our advices from Rio extend to the 8th ult. They embrace no news of importance.

The first Overland Mail to California left the St. Louis Post-Office yesterday morning. It goes by railroad to Tipton, Mo., and thence by coaches and spring wagons to San Francisco.

We have interesting advices from Utah, by the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail at St. Joseph's, Mo. The Mormons continued to arrive in the Valley from the South, and were resuming their usual avocations. Brigham Young is in constant danger of being assassinated by his own people, who have become greatly incensed against him since his numerous frauds have been disclosed. He keeps himself constantly concealed. The Mail party bring full confirmation of the reports relative to the richness of the South Platte gold mines. Many miners, without tools, and with no appliance other than a tin pan, were getting from three to five dollars per day.

We publish this morning an important Army Order, issued by direction of the Secretary of War, which provides for the division of the present Department of the Pacific into two distinct departments—the southern to be called the Department of California, with the headquarters at San Francisco, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Clarke, of the Sixth Infantry; and the northern to be called the Department of Oregon, to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, with the exception of the Rogue River and Umpqua districts, with the headquarters at Fort Vancouver, to be under the command of Brigadier-General Harney. The great extent of the former Department, and the consequent length of time necessary for the transportation of troops and supplies from one extremity to the other, are among the reasons which have induced this movement.

The American Party of Massachusetts yesterday held their State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State Officers, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston. The Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Governor; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant-Governor; R. L. Allen, of Boston, for Secretary of State; and A. G. Underwood, of Milford, for State Treasurer.

News has been received at Charleston, S. C., of the capture, on the Coast of Africa, of the brig *St. Andrew*, by a British cruiser, on suspicion of being a slaver. The *St. Andrew* formerly belonged to Charleston, but the *Courier* is under the impression that she was sold to parties in Cuba. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena to await an investigation.

The examination of witnesses in the Quarantine difficulties was continued yesterday at Staten Island before Judge Metcalf. The principal witnesses were Doctor Walser, the assistant hospital physician, Dr. R. H. Thompson, the health officer, and Van Buskerck. Each of the witnesses was subjected to severe cross-questioning. The whole day was occupied by the testimony, which has an important bearing upon the guilt of the parties implicated, and developes many important facts concerning the management of Quarantine and the theory of yellow-fever infection.

The military at Staten Island suffered much on Wednesday night and yesterday morning from the heavy easterly storm, which was accompanied with a deluge of rain. They were all drenched to the skin, and many of their tents were inundated, but there was no other place of shelter. They bore their troubles heroically. The only case of sickness that has occurred in camp is that of Ex-Alderman William Wilson, private of Company G, who, from over-exertion, was yesterday seized with a fit, and removed to the City.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. The report of the Deputy Health Officer was read, and an unusually large amount of routine business was transacted. The Board indorsed the informal action of the Mayor in declaring Savannah and Mobile infected ports. Two fatal cases of black vomit—one within the Quarantine limits, and one in Oliver-street, were reported.

Subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 have been given in this City, up to this date, for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers in New-Orleans. The disbursal of the fund is in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

The rain-storm, yesterday, checked business. Cotton was quiet. Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were quoted firmer, with more inquiry for Flour and Corn. Sugars were in good request, at steadier prices. Coffee, Molasses and Rice were inactive. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as also were Resin, Spirits Turpentine, and Hay. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable change.

The Democratic Nominations.

After the expulsion of Fernando Wood and his Hards on Wednesday night, the Democratic Convention felt that its heavy work was done. It accordingly adjourned to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the delegates came together again, refreshed by sleep, to perform the easy task of nominating a ticket already selected and settled in caucus. That ticket is as follows:

Governor—Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.
Lieutenant Governor—John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
Canal Commissioner—Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara.
State Prison Inspector—Edward L. Donnelly, of New-York.

Judge Parker was the candidate of his party two years ago, when Governor King beat him by 70,000. But that was in the Fremont campaign, when any Democrat would have been as badly run down. So that the memory of that disastrous defeat did not prevent the Democrats from selecting him a second time as their standard-bearer. Though not usually inclined to take up a beaten candidate, a successful precedent is found in the case of Bouck in 1842. Judge Parker is a man of fair ability, and has the advantage of being personally popular. Of the candidate for the second office, John J. Taylor, we know only that he is a prominent citizen of the "Southern tier." Mr. Piper has long been known as an active politician in Western New-York. Both the Democratic and Republican nominees for Canal Commissioner reside in the village of Lockport. The candidate for State Prison Inspector was accorded to this City, and the nominee, Mr. Edward L. Donnelly, is a liquor dealer in the Ninth-avenue. On the whole it will be conceded that the Democratic State ticket is personally a strong one, and, notwithstanding the threatened defection of Wood and his forces, it will probably receive very nearly, if not quite, the entire vote of its party. The speck of war in this City is, indeed, the only shadow which rests upon the prospects of the Democrats. What that will amount to remains to be seen, but we suppose not much. They enter upon the campaign with a confidence which cannot be wholly feigned; not like their principal opponents, under the necessity of embarrassing explanations and damaging apologies. But, on the other hand, they bear the unpopularity of the National Administration upon their shoulders—a heavy load to carry in this State.

Fernando Redivivus.

The Hon. Fernando Wood distinctly informed his friends and admirers, at a meeting in Westchester County, last Spring, just before he tested his strength with the Tammany Hall portion of the Democracy, that that was positively the last time he was to appear in public. He announced, in short, as French theatrical managers occasionally do, that he was about to make a "*clôture definitive et sans remise*." Yielding to the pressing solicitations of his wife, he said he was about to quit the stormy arena of politics, and return "to the bosom of his family, where at least he was prized and appreciated." Simple as it may seem to some of the great man's enemies to have believed him, we did believe him, because he called God to witness that he was in earnest; and we have ever since been picturing to ourselves the pastoral grace of the retired Mayor's daily life. We fancied him hoeing his potatoes, pruning his vines, inspecting his pigs, and lounging on his lawn, book in hand, and subsisting with Arcadian austerity upon repasts mainly made up of milk, eggs and vegetables. We fancied him now reading the well-known lines about "*Suave mari magno*," as he perused in his daily *Herald* (for we presumed he would subscribe to the Plum Gut journal, in consideration of the touching confidence with which it predicted his success at the last Mayoral election) the reports of the rows in which his late associates engaged at the Pewter Mug and other resorts of the fraternity, and blessing the day on which he had determined to lay aside his armor and seek repose. We fancied him hearing, with that profound sorrow which the true patriot always experiences in the presence of his country's misfortunes, of the expulsion of his old friend Devlin, the brave, the wise and pure, from the office of Street Commissioner, and the substitution, amid the plaudits of an infatuated public, of Edward Cooper. We fancied what pangs would rend the breast of our Municipal Cincinnatus on hearing that the immaculate patriot and chivalrous gentleman, Terrence Farley, Esquire, was not likely to get another cent out of the public treasury without earning it, and that all the various schemes which he and the disinterested Devlin had planned for rewarding their associates, without putting the Corporation to the trouble of making them a direct vote of other people's money, were knocked on the head. In short, whilst we deplored the stern resolve which had consigned so great a man to private life while still in the meridian of his powers, we rejoiced in the fact that there were some among us who, if fortune did not afford them a field in which to display such talents as Washington's, at least could imitate Washington's virtues, and, above all, his modesty.

Our readers may, therefore, imagine with what astonishment we have heard of Fernando's reappearance at the Convention at Syracuse, as leader of a small and a very influential party, whom the said Convention turned out of doors. We are driven irresistably to the conclusion that the great man's family, after all, don't appreciate him, and that he has reëntered public life in search of sympathy. All we can say is, more shame for the family. That such an individual as he should not be understood by those nearest him is a reproach to the age; and, to make matters worse, the great Democratic Party, as represented by Tammany Hall, seems equally bereft of judgment and perception. However, it is not either from friends or politicians that real merit meets with its due reward. Fernando has but to turn to the public, to that public which, though it has never smoked with him in the Wigwams of his Order, still remembers, with pride and admiration, the great deeds of his administration, to find his meed of praise and honor. Who that recollects his admirable State papers, the messages to the Common Council, and the addresses to the citizens, his discoveries in political economy, his cheap potato and flour dodge, his noble project for the support of the poor by the plunder of the rich, his manly resistance to the lawful process of the courts, without feeling thankful that such a man, far from being disgusted with popular fickleness and popular ingratitude, is still ready to plunge into the boisterous sea of public life, and grab all he can?

Position of the Post-Office.

One of those vigilant gentlemen who addict themselves to the discovery and correction of the errors of the Press, complains of the remarks of the Times upon the removal of the Post-Office. His communication is admitted elsewhere. He certainly differs from us in his acceptation of the word "merchant," which we receive as embracing all men engaged in commerce, wholesale or retail, large or small. The larger body of such merchants is nearer to Worth-street than to Wall-street, and we, therefore, repeat our assertion to that effect. And while our adviser is thus strenuous for "matters of fact," he will do well to remember,

1. The present site of the Post-Office is too small for immediate use or for improvement.

2. The avenues to it are narrow, crowded, and almost impassable.

3. Its existence where it is adds to the unmanageable throng in the lower and narrower part of Broadway.

4. The removal of the office elsewhere will not prevent the delivery by carrier as often as at present, and need not prevent the establishment of a branch office in Wall-street.

5. It is highly probable the London system of exclusive delivery by carriers will be adopted at some future day, a system rendering the position of the office unimportant.

6. In arranging for the present, it would be folly to omit providence for the future; and whatever may be the actual centre of business, there is no earthly doubt that in the course of a few years Canal-street will be nearer that centre than Wall-street. Lombard-street, it is true, has remained the middle point of London, and is likely to remain so for centuries to come; but London is so situated as to admit of the normal radiation of its growth in all directions; while New-York, straitened between two large rivers, can grow only in one direction, carrying, of course, the centre of population uniformly and rapidly northward. It is an evidence of the sagacity which habitually marks the deliberations of the Chamber of Commerce that this Lombard-street parallel, fallacious as it obviously is, has formed the basis of half its arguments.

The truth is, if we are to go to London for precedents, it would be wiser to bring back at once its system of letter-delivery. With that, the location of the Post-Office would be determinable by the single rule of having it where it would be the least in the way; where the aggregation of mail-wagons, carts and barrows would least interfere with other street travel and traffic. All London letters are delivered by the postmen, and received at designated stations. There is no more occasion to visit the General Post-Office for any ordinary postal transaction, than for the citizen of Washington to drop or demand his letters at the Department, rather than at the city office. The fairest field for the labors of the Chamber and its champion lies in this quarter. With judicious cultivation, the vexed question of a site may be lost sight of forever.

Organs.—If Mr. Gerrit Smith should not be elected Governor, his failure must be attributed to lack of votes, and not to want of organs. In addition to "*The Hour and the Man*," at Albany, he has now a new journal at Buffalo, devoted to his election. It is styled "*The Signal*." But Mr. Smith does not rely on his newspapers to speak for him. He was to make a speech himself at Buffalo yesterday.

The Democratic Candidate for State Prison Inspector.—Edward Leo Donnelly, the Democratic nominee for State Prison Inspector, is but little known. He is a native of this City, but, as his name indicates, of Irish extraction. He is about 30 years of age. He is a resident of the Twentieth Ward, and engaged in the liquor business. He is a graduate of Harvard University. He has never held any public office, though in 1851 he ran for Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, but was defeated. He has been for years, however, an active participant in local politics, and is now one of the Tammany Sachems. Though claiming to act with Tammany Hall, he is understood to be a warm admirer of Fernando Wood, and it is to this fact, probably, he owes his nomination, it being considered advisable to conciliate the Wood men and gain their support for the whole ticket. Mr. Donnelly is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Society of this City—a fact, of course, which was not overlooked by those who gave him the nomination. He is popular with the young Democracy of the City.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's favorite opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night, with Mme. Gassier, Signor Steffani and Signor Gassier in the principal parts.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. H. C Cooper, the conductor of the operatic performances at this house, takes his first benefit here to-night. "Lucia di Lammermoor and "La Somnambula" will be given, with Miss Milner, Mr. Miranda, Dr. Guilmette, and Mr. Rudolphsen, in the principal parts. The troupe sings in Boston on Monday next.

French Company.—The great five-act drama of "Camille, ou La Dame aux Camelias," will be played at the Metropolitan Hall to-night, by the members of the French company. Mlle. Juliette is the *Camille*, Mons. Tallot the *Armand Duval*.

Burton's Theatre.—The second appearance of Mme. Colson, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," attracted a moderate audience last night. The lady was very warmly received, and called out several times during the evening. On Saturday the "Traviata" will be played, with Brignoli and Amodio in their original parts.

Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.—The engagement of this troupe at Hoym's Theatre is drawing to a close. The pantomime pieces played by them, which are specially arranged by Mr. Zavistowski, are generally of a light and pleasing character, largely pervaded by the comic element, and the perfection with which they are given by these children is truly wonderful. The pantomimic genius displayed by some of them, and more especially by the little Alice and her sister Emeline, is astonishing. The ballets given by them, also, are not simply *divertissements* of dancing, but little stories developed by action and scenery, and beautifully put upon the stage, with appropriate dresses and properties. The opportunity to see this troupe may not occur again for some time, as they will soon start on a Western and Southern tour.

The Galway Steamer.—The Galway steamer did not sail yesterday. Her regular day is Saturday, when she will be dispatched with a full list of passengers.

The City Hall Leaky.—The canvas covering of the City Hall is in a bad way. A heavy fall of rain, like that of Wednesday night, dashes through, flooding the vestibule of the Hall, injuring the ceiling, and doing other damage.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-st. and Astor House.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TRIUMPH OF THE TAMMANY MEN.

Amasa J. Parker Nominated for Governor.

J. J. TAYLOR FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Indorsement of the Administration of President Buchanan.

CLOSING SCENES.

Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and the following were announced as the Committee on Resolutions:

Messrs. J. B. Skinner, R. B. Connolly, H. S. Ketchum, Peter Cagger, Edwin Dodge, H. N. Johnson, P McDee, and Eli Cook.

Mr. Parker, of Delaware, reported in favor of the admission of Henry W. Early as delegate from the Second District of Allegany. The report stood five in favor to two against it.

Mr. Murray, of Cattaraugus, made a minority report in favor of Gen. Chamberlain.

The report of the majority was adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Columbia, from the Committee on the contested seats of Kings County, reported in favor of the Bradley organization. The vote in favor of the report was 6 to 1 against it.

Mr. Paddock, of St. Lawrence, made a report in favor of admitting both sets of delegates.

Mr. Howell, of Suffolk, called for the ayes and noes, and the report of the majority was agreed to, 83 to 25.

A resolution for the appointment of two members from each Judicial District by the delegations, to act as members of the State Central Committee, was called up and adopted.

Mr. Mandeville, of Ontario, moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates.

Mr. Fowler, of New-York, moved to amend by taking a recess for half an hour, to select a Central Committee. Carried, and an informal recess had.

On the announcement of the vote admitting the Bradley delegate, the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker appointed his brother, Dr. Tucker, of New-York, as his substitute, and left the Convention.

On being again called to order, the Convention took up and adopted the resolution to proceed to the nomination of State officers.

The Hon. J. Willard stated that it was well known that the name of the Hon. D. L. Seymour had been extensively mentioned as a candidate for Governor, but he was authorized and requested to say that his name will not be presented as a candidate before the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith, of Oswego, said the name of the Hon. W. F. Allen, of Oswego, had also been quite generally mentioned for the office of Governor, but he desired to promote the entire harmony of the party, and inasmuch as a prominent Democrat, who had been nominated two years ago was also mentioned, Judge Allen's name would not be permitted to be used in this Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Chamberlain, of Dutchess, after passing a high eulogium on Judge Parker and the Hon. Wm. Kelly, withdrew the name of the latter in favor of the former. [Loud cheers.]

Judge Willard then moved the nomination of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, and it was carried by acclamation, the Convention rising and cheering enthusiastically.

Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, presented the name of the Hon. John J. Taylor, of Tioga, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. [Applause.]

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, presented the name of the Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, of Queens, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. [Applause.)

The roll was then called for an informal ballot, which resulted as follows: John J. Taylor, 66; David R. Floyd Jones, 19, and the rest scattering.

At the close of the ballot Judge Voorhees of Kings, withdrew the name of F. B. Spinola, and cast the united vote for Mr. Taylor.

Mr. J. B. Skinner said that as his name had been mentioned by a few political friends, he desired to say that he was warmly in favor of John J. Taylor. [Applause.]

Mr. Lawrence withdrew the name of Floyd Jones, and united in earnest support of Mr. Taylor. [Applause.]

Judge Burr, of Broome, moved that the nomination of J. J. Taylor be made unanimous.

Several other individual delegates then withdrew their former votes, and cast them for J. J. Taylor.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was then carried, with loud cheers.

Peter Cagger moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and named Sherman B. Piper, of Niagara.

Eli Cook, of Buffalo, in presenting the name of Wm. Williams as a candidate, made a forcible speech in favor of the nominee, urging the claims of Buffalo as deeply interested in the Canals, and expressing a desire that the Democrats of the West would bury a part of their difficulties, for which purpose mainly he presented the name of Mr. Williams, an honest man.

Mr. Fairchild said he was glad to hear talk of an honest man in the Convention—in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner. He knew Mr. Piper to be an honest man, and money that passed through his hands would be expended strictly for the benefit of the State, and would go into the pocket of the laboring men who earned it, or the completion of the Canals.

Mr. Fulton, of Monroe, nominated Jarvis Lord, of Monroe.

Mr. Dunlap, of Niagara, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Lauderdale, of Livingston, presented the name of Wm. T. Cutler, of Livingston.

An informal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Piper, 53; Lord, 45; Williams, 17.

Eli Cook then withdrew the name of Wm. Williams.

Mr. Fowler said, on behalf of himself and the other delegates from New-York who had voted for Mr. Williams, he desired to change their votes to S. B. Piper.

Mr. Cutler's name was also withdrawn.

In the first formal ballot Mr. Piper was nominated by 76 to 48. [Applause.]

Mr. Fulton, of Monroe, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Motion carried with cheers.

Mr. Fields, of New-York, in a strong speech then nominated Edward L. Donnelly, of New-York, for State Prison Inspector. [Applause.]

A large number of other names were also presented.

On the first formal ballot Edward L. Donnelly was nominated, and the nomination made unanimous.

Mr. J. B. Skinner reported a series of resolutions, which were received with much applause.

Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the Administration of James Buchanan by its acts. They will recognize what history will not fail to record, that by its domestic policy it has discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring union of the States, while by the triumphs of its diplomacy abroad it has vindicated our flag against the British claim of visitation or search, and extorted the long-withheld concession of our equality upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory, has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while we look at this settlement as certain to eventuate in the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and hail with equal satisfaction the accession of Minnesota, and the approaching admission of Oregon, we repel the offensive and dangerous assumption of a Senator from this State that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the right of sister States; and that we rely upon the National and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States of our Union against any such usurpation of the Federal power.

Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the immigration of foreigners, or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust; that we regard the recent proffer of the Republican Convention to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy, by lengthening the term of probation, when contrasted with their former professions of devotion to that class, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; that the true friends of those great works are those who seek by economy and a faithful administration of their finances to reduce the burdens upon transportation, and devote the means of the canals to their enlargement, instead of wasting them in prodigate jobs prosecuted under the charge of conniving officials; that conscious that but for such wasteful administration the enlargement could now be completed, we look to the election of a Democratic administration to perfect that work and to complete the policy already initiated, which by reducing the tolls has largely increased the tonnage of the canals and invited new agencies for the developments of their traffic.

Resolved, That our political opponents, whether contriving a financial policy that invariably ends in increased taxes and the embarrassment of the Treasury, or framing a negro suffrage amendment, to be lost in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Chamber, whether devising a cumbrous system of Metropolitan Police in the name of public order, and converting it to partisan purposes, or wasting their time in shrieking over bleeding Kansas, while closing their ears to the appeals of suffering classes in their own State, and shutting their eyes to scenes of public disorder, have shown themselves incompetent for the duties of Government, and unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the question of ordering a Convention to amend the Constitution is one that belongs to the people in their primary capacity, and that we invite their attention to it as it is now submitted to them; that relying upon the capacity of the people for self-government, we shall look to such a Convention, if called, to place our organization on a firmer basis, and consolidate and strengthen popular rights by more strictly defining the limits of delegated power, by introducing new elements of unity in the organization, and greater accountability in the administration, and a higher standard of public action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen, of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendency of their political principles within their own limits, and of coöperating with their brethren of the other States in their maintenance, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty, to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy: principles, not men, is the sentiment which, at this time peculiarly, should be inscribed on their banners, and lead them on to victory.

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions. Carried, with three cheers and a "tiger."

Daniel E. Sickles moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of presiding officer, and to the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted, with three cheers.

Mr. Howell, of Suffolk, presented a resolution, the reading of which he called for. It was found to be a resolution of thanks to Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond for running the Convention. The reading was interrupted by Daniel E. Sickles, who moved the suspension of the further reading, and that the resolutions be immediately returned to their author. Carried unanimously.

Judge Willard moved the following:

Resolved, That the acts and decisions of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of this Convention, have, from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, amidst all its trying incidents, been characterized by the impartiality, even handed justice, and courtesy which have ever distinguished his public actions, and entitled him to the renewed assurance of the attachment, and a renewed expression of the thanks of the Democracy of the State of New-York.

Loud applause, and cries for Mr. Seymour, who spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this renewed expression of your regard. The duties of the Chair on this occasion, while many features of it have been gratifying to me, have not been without some features that were unpleasant. It is a grateful thing to meet our fellow-Democrats assembled in convention for the purpose of upholding the national and patriotic party—[cheers]—it is a grateful thing, in these days of bigotry and intolerance, to find that there are men to stand up on Northern soil to breast the storms of bigotry. [Applause.] It is a grateful thing to know that this ancient Empire State of ours, whose whole history has been glorious, whose almost every square mile of land has been watered by patriotic blood in the struggles of the revolutions, and all the struggles of the country, has yet a powerful party to speak for our common country. [Cheers.] It is a grateful thing to know that this State, where the field of Saratoga lies, and where the greatest achievements in our national struggles have been performed, in this great State where the bloodiest border warfare was carried on by our humble population against a savage foe,—this State, whose past history has been so glorious, is about to be redeemed from the clouds that have lately rested over her. [Cheers.] And yet while we are all thus filled with patriotism, and while we all thus meet, actuated by a common desire to advance the common good, it could not be otherwise than that there should be a conflict of opinion as to politics, and a conflict of views with regard to those to whom we feel warm attachment, and whom we should be glad to place in office as good standard bearers in this contest. [Cheers.] I do not flatter myself that all my actions here can be regarded by all as entirely impartial. The position that I occupy has been full of difficulties. I know that with regard to many of the questions acted upon here there has been some deep feeling left. But I do hope that, however that may be, we shall all of us go forth with this determination, and with this impression,—if we want to vindicate our conduct and our motives in the past, whatever these divisions may have been, we shall vindicate them by our services and our patriotism. [Cheers.] The day is gone when I shall ever have occasion again, and the day is gone when, under any circumstances, I will ever consent to allow my name to be presented for any office in any place. From this time forth I fight in the ranks as a common soldier, but fight there with a heart full of a desire to return to my friends the many favors I owe them. [Loud cheers.]

The following was announced as the State Central Committee:

First District—Daniel E. Sickles, Wm. D. Kennedy; Second District—Edward Briggs, of Kings; Edward Haight, of Westchester. Third District—Peter Cagger, of Albany; C. L. McArthur, of Rensselaer. Fourth District—R. G. Stone, of Clinton; E. H. Cushney, of Montgomery. Fifth District—Not filled. Sixth District—Harvey Hubbard, of Chenango; Hiram Beebe, of Tioga. Seventh District—Charles Walker, of Steuben; Elmore P. Ross, of Cayuga. Eighth District—D. Richmond, of Genesee; D. Vandervoord, of Niagara.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-York Contested Seats.

The following is the letter of Mr. Simmons which was offered in the Convention before the settlement of the New-York contested seats, but not read:

To the Chairman of the Convention:

Sir: At the election held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in the City of New-York, to select a Delegate and Alternate to represent the Sixth Assembly District in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., James Lynch was selected as Delegate, and Michael Simmons, the undersigned, as Alternate. Mr. Lynch was unable to attend, and I, as Alternate, have come to represent said District, but as business compels me to leave for home, and satisfied that Elijah F. Purdy, delegate from the Sixth District, under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, will honestly and faithfully represent the Democrats of said District in the Convention, I hereby withdraw in his favor, and have handed him my card of admission as delegate to the Convention, together with my credentials, signed by the Inspector of said election and countersigned by W. J. Brisley, Chairman, and Edward Thompson, Secretary of the Committee of Conference of the People's and Regulars' General Committee.

(Signed) M. SIMMONS.

Tremendous Defeat of Wood and Dickinson—"Where is Kimmins?"

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 15—10 P. M.

The ticket-arrangement devised and put in force by the State Central Committee worked admirably, and at noon to-day the door of Wieting Hall was thrown open to all delegates and contestants, while the outside public to the number of some 1,500 or 2,000 were simultaneously given access to the gallery up stairs,—in which, let me say, better order prevailed during the entire proceedings than at any past political assemblage within the writer's knowledge. The hall is directly opposite the Syracuse House, quite new and very handsome. The ceiling is richly painted and decorated; the benches on the floor of the hall are divided off into separate arm-chairs so as to avoid crushing; and the accommodations for the Press on the platform were such as should give a good lesson to Alderman McSpedon—should that individual ever again be placed in a position with power over reporters.

Fernando Wood appeared early on the field, supported by T. W. McMahon, Secretary Tucker and Pete McKnight, who seemed his especial body-guard. Right in front of these on the two benches facing the platform, we noticed I. V. Fowler, looking jolly as the "First Luff" of a privateer: J. Y. Savage, Jr., Daniel E. Sickles, E. B. Hart, John Shay, Wm. M. Tweed, Thos. C. Fields, R. B. Connolly, John Egan T. W. Adams and A. B. Rollins,—Messrs. Purdy, Kennedy, Cooper and Alick Ward having constituted themselves a *corps de reserve*, and general skirmishing body in the rear and front and flanks of the main Tammany army. Dean Richmond, like a skilful general, withdrew far from all personal contact with the fight: he sat alone, far back to the left, and was only occasionally visited by a brigadier or aide-de-camp who reported the existing condition of the battle, and asked for further instructions.

One remarkable feature in this Convention was the perfect silence and order preserved by the public admitted to the galleries. The deepest interest must necessarily have been felt in the proceedings going on below; but hardly any visible sign or hearable sound escaped to show which way the tide of public sentiment was running, except occasionally, when a loud echo came from above, to the cheers or hisses which were originated on the floor.

It was intended that Sydney T. Fairchild, of Madison, should be put forward on the Buchanan side as temporary Chairman, and this would have been equivalent to election. But Mr. G. J. Tucker very actively brought up a contestant for Fairchild's seat at the last moment; and so Mr. F. declined allowing his friends to place him in a position where his right could be for a moment questioned. There was noble revenge on the Dickinson men, however, and that speedily. Believing that a youth named Lawrence, of Queens County (who was so much astonished at the honor as to look actually stupid) held an uncontested seat, Messrs. Tucker and Wood caused him to be put up for temporary Chairman, as an amendment to the motion that Horatio Seymour be elected permanently to that office. Worse judgment, with all due deference to Mr. Tucker's tactics, could not possibly have been displayed. In the first place, Seymour is deservedly one of the most popular men in the State; and in the second, no sooner was Lawrence thus dragged to light, than a fine, burly and decent Democrat named Frank Keys, of Oyster Bay, (and therefore well acquainted with Hard, Soft, and Half-shells,) appeared before the Chair, carrying a stack of credentials under his arm, and seeming to labor under the belief that it was the duty of the Convention to them and there dispose of them! This was verily giving the poisoned chalice back to their own lips, and the boy Gibson got fiddler's fare amongst his own folk for the remainder of the session.

But the grand event of the day was the encounter between Boss Purdy and his ex-Honor Fernando. No political single combat was ever more rapid, deadly and effective. The old War-horse reared right up on his hind legs, gesticulated wonderfully with his fore-paws and old eye-glass, and really blew foam flakes from mouth and nostril as he travestied John Kelly's demand to have "the man Kimmins, his contestant, orthwith produced." Let Kimmins appear, shouted Elijah; "Let me see the individual Kimmins who comes here before a Democratic Convention to contest the seat of old Boss Purdy." Fernando rose at once, working the labial muscles, into smiles, with two distinct sets of pullies and internal machinery. "He had an apology for Kimmins; the Convention shouldn't judge Kimmins harshly; Kimmins would be here by-and-by, if you only gave Kimmins time. In fact Kimmins would have been here two hours ago, only that the Secretary of the State Committee had refused to furnish said Kimmins with a ticket." On this Mr. Purdy rose holding a ticket in his hand on which was the name of Kimmins or the "mysterious Democrat;" and showed a letter, moreover, in the unquestioned handwriting of the missing Kimmins, to the effect that said ticket had that morning been received by him, the unhappy Kimmins, from the identical hands of the very "unkimmin" Fernando Wood! "Make no search for me," said the wretched man, in a conclusion evidently copied from that of Augustus Moddle, when captured by the elder Miss Pecksniff. "Tell Miss Pecksniff—Mr. Wood I mean—that he can never take me alive."

With these facts before them, the Convention very properly decided that Mr. Purdy must be at once admitted in the absence of any visible contestant; and this vote was carried by such a storm of applause from the floor and galleries as to answer all the practical purposes of a victorious test vote.

On the formal

ernor, INCREASE SUMNER, of Great Barrington. Secretary of State, B. L. ALLEN, of Boston. State Treasurer, A. G. UNDERWOOD, of Milford. Auditor, C. R. RAMSDELL, of Roxbury. Attorney-General, A. A. RICHMOND, of Adams.

The Democrats of the Fifth District, in Convention to-day, nominated Hon. JOHN J. HEARD for Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Order—The Department of the Pacific Divided.

General Harney to Command the Northern and Gen. Clarke the Southern Division.

Commercial Agent at San Juan—The Spanish Mission—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 16.

I am enabled to lay before the readers of the TIMES the following important Army Order, in advance of its publication elsewhere:

General Orders No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1858.

I. The President directs that the Department of the Pacific be divided into two parts. The Southern part will be called the Department of California, head-quarters San Francisco. The Northern part to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts, will be called the Department of Oregon, head-quarters Fort Vancouver.

II. Brevet Brigadier-General N. S. CLARKE, Colonel 6th Infantry, is assigned to the Department of California.

In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commands the activity, zeal and judgment displayed by General CLARKE in concentrating the troops of his Department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the North as soon as their outbreak became known.

III. Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY is assigned to the command of the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible dispatch.

The President directs that Captain A. PLEASONTON, Second Dragoons, accompany General HARNEY as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IV. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers will detail two officers and a detachment of not exceeding 50 engineer soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers, for service in the Department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver.

V. The several Staff Departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the Department of Oregon from the California dépôt.

VI. During the campaign against the Indians the troops in the Department of Oregon will be allowed two extra rations per week of desiccated vegetables.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

Lieutenant MAFFITT was, this morning, detached from the brig *Dolphin*.

B. S. COTTRELL, Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, is to be removed. A nephew of Ex-Governor BELL, of Texas, is an applicant for the place.

There is no truth in the rumor that Governor WINSLOW will be tendered the Spanish Mission.

The President is expected to return from Wheatland on Monday next. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Government is watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in Mexico, but there is no official data which justifies an opinion as to the result. Minister FORSYTH'S conduct has not been in consequence of special instructions.

The Cass-Herran treaty, as modified by New-Granada, is still under consideration by the Administration. Whatever may be determined upon will be submitted to the Senate.

The President has left for Wheatland on private business, and will probably be absent for a week.

Mr. SAMUEL COX, long known as the Chief Clerk o the Pension Office, has resigned his position in consequence of ill health.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $855,000, being $376,000 less than those of the previous week; $14,681,000 are on deposit, of which $12,373,000 are subject to draft, and $9,691,000 are in New-York.

Interesting from Utah.

CONTINUED RETURN OF THE MORMONS TO SALT LAKE CITY—CONCEALMENT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—RICHNESS OF THE SOUTH PLATTE GOLD MINES—ARMY MOVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 16.

We have advices from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per U. S. Express Company to Booneville, of to-day.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th inst., having made the trip in twenty days. The Mormons continued to arrive in the City from the South, and were entering upon their usual avocations. BRIGHAM YOUNG still keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant danger and fear of the vengeance of his own people, who have become greatly incensed at the unveiling of his numerous frauds. This confirms the former reports.

One company of troops had left Fort Bridger for Oregon, and others would leave soon. The Indians were all quiet.

Full reports confirm the news of the South Platte gold mines. Several traders and mountaineers were met, who said that they had been at the mines, and had in their possession many specimens of gold found there. They say that many miners, without tools, and no other appliances except tin pans, were getting $3 to $5 daily. Many traders and others were met *en route* to the gold regions.

Col. BEIDE'S Battalion of Utah Volunteers, under Lieutenant HILL, arrived at the Fort to-day, where they will be paid off and mustered out of service. Col. COOKE, Lieutenants BUFORD and PEGRAM, of the 2d Dragoons; Captains GORE and DONEVANT, of the 10th Infantry, arrived this evening from Utah.

The 6th Infantry would leave Fort Bridger about the 24th August. Col. CANTY, with two companies of 2d Dragoons, two companies of 10th Infantry and one company of 7th Infantry, was daily expected at Fort Bridger to relieve the 6th Regiment.

The company of Engineers had left for Leavenworth, and Captains DE SAUSSURE and STEWART'S companies of cavalry would leave in a few days.

Capture of a Slaver.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 16.

The *Courier* has learned from a passenger by the steamship *Catawba*, that the Dutch Coolie ship which arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., brought information that the brig *St. Andrew*, formerly of Charleston, was captured early in June on the African coast by a British steamer under the suspicion that she was to be employed in the Slave-trade. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena for trial. The *Courier* is under the impression that the *St. Andrew* was sold to parties in Cuba, and that they were no doubt her owners on this voyage.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic Congressional conferees of the Twelfth District, balloted forty times for a candidate to-day, with the same results as heretofore. LEIDY, the present incumbent, received four votes and LITTLE four. There is no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Lancaster County Democratic Convention convened this morning. Dr. JOHN A. RAUB presided, and JAMES M. HOPKINS was nominated for Congress by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. He made a speech accepting the nomination, taking strong grounds against sectional strife and abolitionism, for the admission of Kansas with any population and with such a tariff as would put any furnace in blast

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 63.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were seventy-four.

Rhode Island Industrial Exhibition.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Industrial Exhibition here to-day has been most successful. It has been a general holiday, and crowds of people have come in from all the surrounding country. The halls of the Exhibition were full to overflowing all day. The cattle show passed off very successfully. The number of horses on exhibition was greater than on any former occasion. Some very fine animals were on the ground. The stock of cows and swine were also very good.

The National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 16.

The rain to-day interrupts the great horse show. The programme will be preserved, however, and the exhibition continued throughout Friday and Saturday. With the promised return of fine weather, to-morrow will be the best day of the whole show.

Harmonial Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The Harmonial Convention, called for this week through the New-York *Tribune*, met in this city to-day, but was a failure—not more than a dozen persons being present at one time throughout the day. Its organization was deferred until to-morrow. No outsiders will be admitted. The reporters were expelled at an early hour.

Democratic Rejoicings in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Four hundred guns were fired in different sections of the city this noon by the Democracy on the reception of the nominations.

The Storm Eastward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 16.

A heavy northeast rain-storm commenced here at 12 o'clock last night, and still continues. The Stonington and Fall River steamboat arrived about 1 o'clock P. M.

The First Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The first Overland California Mail, *vid* Jefferson City and Springfield, Missouri, Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Preston, Texas, took its departure from St. Louis Post-Office this morning. It goes by the Pacific Railway to Tipton, Mo., thence by coaches and spring-wagons to San Francisco. Fare from St. Louis to San Francisco $200.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

REPLY TO THE "CARD" OF MESSRS. ROBERT, BROWN AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had hoped that my simple yet full and explicit statement of facts in your journal of Tuesday last, would be my last public reference to the subjects therein discussed. I supposed some of the imputed parties would reply; but I did not expect *such* a response over the signatures of C. R. ROBERT and JAMES BROWN.

If the "Card" had only been sent to those who have read my statements—or if it had been in any manner a refutation of my charges, or a fair and candid reference to them, I should have passed it without notice; but it is no such thing. It is, in fact, but little else than an epitome of that famous report of the Investigating Committee, the falsehoods and malice of which I have so thoroughly exposed.

In proportion to its size, it contains, if possible, still more misstatements and wrongs. Justice to myself, as well as to the public, demands a brief exposition of its errors.

Its first noticeable feature is the long row of big names appended! It lacked but one more, viz: their new friend and ally from Warren County, *to make the circle complete and harmonious.*

But why all this array of signatures? My principal letter was addressed to C. R. ROBERT alone—and only a brief reference was made to JAMES BROWN. The names of the other parties were not mentioned. They have *never* appeared in any of my communications—and for the reasons heretofore given, they never will. Why do they voluntarily turn up again? Have they not become sufficiently notorious by signing that infamous report? Was not Mr. ROBERT competent to reply to my charges against him? Had not he and Mr. BROWN sufficient strength and confidence in themselves to contend with the simple truth in my feeble hands? Was it the old habit of conspiracy, or combination if you please, which brought them all together again? Or, was it the desire to divide and distribute the responsibility for these new misrepresentations? Then, why not call in their other fifteen confederates? They would not have been so ungrateful as to refuse such a call.

Whatever motive led to it, this new combination goes far to sustain my theory of a regular conspiracy.

The second consideration is the complete evasion of the questions under discussion; and the effort to turn the attention to other issues, such as "professor of religion" and unbecoming insinuations against my character and integrity. What have these to do with my statements? If they are false, why not refute them? If true, they cannot be upset or weakened by such considerations. Why this continued ignoring and evasion of the questions at issue? *Any* accused party can do that; and the most guilty are always the most prone to resort to that course. Why not refute, or at least deny my charges categorically?

Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Robert, upon their oaths, will deny one single important allegation made by me against the Committee or the other imputed parties. I will hold myself ready to meet and question them on this issue.

One word in regard to these undignified insinuations: I did not call the gentleman's private character in question; on the contrary, I stated that it was principally because of Messrs. ROBERT and BROWN'S high position and character that it became the more necessary for me to expose their great errors and monstrous wrongs to me.

Messrs. BROWN and ROBERT have both known me well for many years. They will neither or them dare to put these insinuations into the tangible form of an *assertion*; nor will either of them—being (as they have indiscreetly expressed themselves) "professors of religion," presume to place their hands on their Bibles and say that they *believe* these insinuations to be true.

Their consciences will yet condemn them for a resort to such a course.

Another most extraordinary feature in a document containing so many falsehoods, is the fact that the signatures are all in the hand-writing of two parties, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, but one of them was written by either of the parties whose names it bears.

The others—as well as a material interlineation—appear to be in the writing of one of the imputed managers; the same party who composed the most of that libel submitted to the Committee by the managers—gloated over so long by them, and then made the basis of their report.

This is of no consequence of course. I have no doubt *one* is authorized to sign for all in any case. Those who sign a report in blank and leave the City, would not be very particular about signing or not signing a false statement to be printed in your paper, where so much is at stake.

I will now briefly notice some of their misstatements. I have made no charges against "the officers and managers of the Delaware, Lakawanna and Western Railroad Company" in general—and the gentlemen know it perfectly. I have seven times exposed and disproved that misstatement. It is not true that there was "a patient hearing of what I had to say;" that, also, has been abundantly refuted. It is not true that I now "declare a majority of the Board of Managers free from censure." That happy state of confidence and good feeling was destroyed nearly two years since. Nor that "I chose a portion of the investigating Committee;" that mistake has been fully exposed in the Review. But we will pass the remaining errors of less importance and consider the resolution quoted by the gentlemen—and what they say concerning its adoption. This is the same resolution, a copy of which I have twice vainly sought to obtain at the office of the Company, and now I can see the motive for refusing it.

The resolution and preamble, as quoted in the "Card," is not the same as that adopted at the meeting. Neither its unenviable author, nor the Secretary, dare certify to its identity under oath. It was offered verbally, under great excitement—passed in the midst of a tumult, and not written down at the time. The original was sufficiently offensive, and equally characteristic of its author; but it was more general in its application, and its reference to me was in the precise words "especially by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS." On this point I speak advisedly. The difference is of little importance, except as indicating the spirit which controlled the authors of the "Card." (When the peculiar relations of the author of this resolution to one of the imputed managers, and his subserviency of character, are known and considered, not so much wonder will be felt at the transaction.) But it is an absolute, unqualified misrepresentation to say that it was "passed at a *full* meeting of the stockholders." Their number must now be but little, if any, short of 400, whereas the *largest* estimate which I have received of the number present at the meeting referred to was *fifty*, some say 30, and some 40.

Besides, it is not candid and honest to say that the resolution was adopted *unanimously*. It is doubtful if the negative form of the question was submitted at all; some say Yes and some No. It is certain that there was much excitement, and equally certain that many did not vote at all. I know positively that several thousand shares of stock were represented at that meeting, which *would* have voted against the resolution, except for the reason that the parties were too much disgusted with the proceedings to vote at all.

I also know positively from written documents now in my possession, received since the publication of the "Card," that several stockholders *not* present at that meeting, disapprove of the resolution and would have opposed it if present. Furthermore, I will venture the assertion that the signatures of *one-half* of all the stockholders cannot be obtained to a certificate approving that resolution; and, if it can be so obtained, I will engage to have it printed in your paper. I do not believe one-quarter, or even one-eighth of the stockholders other than the imputed parties, will thus express their approval of that resolution. So much for the facts on that subject.

A few words to explain the theory of such votes. It is probably not generally known that nearly all the old stockholders, and quite a number of the new, have the same conflicting interests in other contiguous and *dependent* enterprises as are possessed by the Managers complained of, though not in the same disproportion. While I have never complained of this state of interest in the *stockholder*, (indeed it cannot now be avoided in our enterprise,) still it will account for all the asperity and strange conduct which have been manifested in certain quarters, and is an explanation of the apparent majority at the late meeting of stockholders. Again, many have become so thoroughly disgusted with the recent management of the affairs of the Company, that they decline to attend at all. Further, some of these stockholders are so situated in their business relations with the imputed parties, that it would not be *safe* for them to speak out their sentiments openly. They might be put to inconvenience in their bank or their bankers' accounts, or might lose some freighting business, or their transactions in bills of exchange or other mercantile business, might be seriously embarrassed, but they *feel* none the less indignant because their vote and expostulation are withheld.

Besides the parties heretofore exposed by me, and their relatives and dependants, (which, in some cases, are very numerous,) and the other interested stockholders just described, I do not believe there were six present at the late meeting—indeed, I cannot recollect but four.

With these facts before them, your readers can judge of the fairness of Messrs. ROBERT & BROWN'S statements, as well as of the grounds they have to congratulate themselves upon the approbation of *their constituents*—especially upon *such* demonstrations as were exhibited at the last meeting of stockholders.

And now, Mr. Editor, although this subject is not *half* exhausted—as Messrs. BROWN & ROBERT intimate their desire to bring the controversy to a close, I will finish, simply (in conformity to the precedent they have given me) referring to their characters as "professing Christians," and suggesting that, when they next visit their closets for meditation, they take as their subject the 15th verse of the 17th chapter of Proverbs—I hope a careful study of that text will make us all better.

One word to you, Mr. Editor, in reference to the invitation in the "Card," to attend at the office of the Company to see "the proofs of these conclusions."

We have had quite enough *ex parte* examinations and reports; but I most cordially unite in the invitation to you, to go there with me to examine such documents and evidence as may be produced by Messrs. BROWN and ROBERT, as well as such as I shall produce and call for; and I hereby pledge myself, upon such examination by you, to publicly retract in your paper all such injurious allegations as I have made against the imputed parties, which are not substantially sustained by such documents and evidence, and you shall publish such as are established.

Further, to help your investigations and for other uses, I hereby renew my offer of $250, (to be given to any benevolent institution to be designated by you,) for those libelous communications from the Board of Managers to the Investigating Committee, and which became the basis of the Committee's report, as so fully set forth in the "History," and in my communication in your paper of the 7th instant, a copy of which was always refused me.

Having often volunteered to defend my positions—whenever and wherever an opportunity should be given me to compel testimony under the sanction of an oath—I see not what more I can say or do—and I will therefore rest in the hope that you will accept the joint invitation of Messrs. ROBERT and BROWN and myself; and thus we may have all this difficulty properly adjusted.

I know the other parties have immensely the advantage in wealth and *interested confederates*—and consequently in votes,—but truth and equity are all on my side, and justice will yet triumph.

Those who recollect the results in the case of Sir DEAN PAUL and his partners in London, will sympathize with me in the hope that wealth and station shall not always defeat the right—or utterly "turn away justice."

GEO. D. PHELPS.

City Items.

THE FAIR AT THE PALACE.—The Annual Fair of the American Institute is in a state of postponement, but positive announcement is made that it will open to the public on Tuesday. The reason of delay is the dilatoriness of exhibitors. The promise of a good Fair is flattering. More applications have been made by exhibitors than have been received in any one year before. One week of the season of preparation was lost on account of the public exercises at the Crystal Palace which attended the Cable celebration; the City authorities were determined to have the use of the Palace on that occasion, and the American Institute could not comfortably prevent them. The rule which has been adopted by the managers—that no articles for competition will be received after the 22d inst.—will be strictly adhered to. Five steam engines, with an aggregate of 160-horse power will be constantly in operation, while the Fair is open, in the machinery department. At none of the previous exhibitions have there been so many equally powerful engines in operation. In 1839, when the Fair was held in old Gothic Hall, in Broadway, the first broadcloth power loom ever started in the world was kept in motion there by a negro, who worked constantly behind a screen. That constituted the "machinery in motion" of the exhibition that year, with a force of one-man power. There is some contrast between the present and the past in the department of machinery. There will be other novel features—among them a water-wheel of a peculiar construction, and improvements in the horticultural department—of which we shall have more to say hereafter. The splendid collection of fruit which the Pomological Society has exhibited during the last three days at Mozart Hall will also be exhibited at the Fair. The annual oration will be delivered by Judge MEIGS next Tuesday evening.

RELIEF FOR NEW-ORLEANS FEVER PATIENTS.—Messrs. BENEDICT & Co., No. 63 Wall-street, acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever in New-Orleans:

L. S. Fellows & Schell.	$25	Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	$50
Read, Taylor & Co.	25	Brown Bros. & Co.	50
Henry, Smith & Towns'd	25	Melals, Currier & Sh'wd	30
Jas. B. Cunningham	25	B. M. & E. A. Whitl'k & C.	50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	20	Albany. 5; W. A. S.,	40
H. K. Corning	50	10; —, 5 and 20, cash,	
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	50	Trowbr'ge, Dwight & C.	50
Total			$490
Previously acknowledged			510
Total			$1,000

The sufferers for whose benefit these contributions are intended, are under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans. The list is still open.

☞ Gwynne & Day's
BANK NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks
No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
Office No. 12 Wall st.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
The public are invited to examine our stock.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ A Great Chemical Discovery.—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

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And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to wholesale cash buyears

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Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, new designs,
French Skivers.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A.D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Toothache Remedy.—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Teeth any, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Eight boxes for $1. H HIKA,
No. 63 Prince st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-Board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:
H. O. PRIDHAM'S, No. 438 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, cor. 25th st. and 4th-av.
St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No. 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman st
A. BURR & CO.'S, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff st.
GEO. T. OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South st.
BENJ. H. FIELD'S, No 127 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 6 Pine-st
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce' Building.

☞ The Autumn Hat.
WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.
GEM OF THE SEASON.
The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Singer's new Family Sewing Machines. No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Espenscheid's Fall Fashion.—The sovereign people have said, and sealed the saying by countless purchases, that ESPENSCHEID'S Fall Hat is ahead of any hat heretofore introduced in New-York in everything except price—that remains stationary at $3 50.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gen's' Hats, No 118 Nassau-st.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Radway's Rehabilitating Regulators.—RADWAY'S last and greatest discovery is the Rgulating Pill. This extraordinary remedy not only contains the most invaluable medicinal properties, completely cleansing the system of all unhealthy humors and the germs of disease; but, by a newly-invented chemical process, the most nutritious essences are so concentrated and mingled with its other qualities as to actually afford strength and nourishment at the same time. Slow recoveries from illness are frequently caused by the inability of the patient to take a sufficiency of food. The Regulating Pill, however, while curing disease, imparts vitality to the blood, a healthy tone to the stomach, and cheerfulness and confidence to the mind. It surpasses, in some disorders, even the wonderful efficacy of the Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. R. R. R. Office No. 162 Fulton st., New-York.

☞ $500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment does not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Dépôt and see the certificates; $1 000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by DR. TOBIAS. Chronic Rheumatism has been cured by it when everything else has failed. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms

☞ Ladies Returning from the Country wishing slippers at 12s., slippers at 6s., ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, call at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—In Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 16, the lady of John Armstrong, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

LANGWITH—RAYMOND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Sylvester Weston, Mr. JOHN LANGWITH to Miss EMMA E. RAYMOND, youngest daughter of Col. H. Raymond, all of this City.

☞ Cardenas, Cuba, papers please copy.

WRIGHT—SHATTUCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, W. H. WRIGHT, Esq., of South Natick, Mass., to LUCINDA SHATTUCK, of Ashland, Mass.

SUTTON—ADAMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, GEORGE D. SUTTON, of Brooklyn, to AMANDA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Capt. Joseph Adams, of this City.

YEOMAN—ROWLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. JOSEPH YEOMAN, of Liverpool, England, to Miss HENRIETTA S. ROWLAND, daughter of the late J. M. Rowland, of Brooklyn.

MYERS—VAN DUREN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at the "Church on the Heights," by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, JAMES S. MYERS to JULIE R., daughter of Dr. M. Van Duren, all of Brooklyn.

HAY—PLATT.—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Hay, Mr. SILAS C. HAY, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH C. PLATT, of the former place.

KIRBY—BYRNES.—At Clarksburg, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept 14, by the Rev. Vincent Mesmer, of the M. E. Church of Clarcksburg, N. J., C. KIRBY to Mrs. A. E. BYRNES, of New York.

SCHIEFFELIN—SCHUYLER.—In Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Christ Church, by the Rev. H. B. Sherman, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN to HARRIET ANDERSON, daughter of Arent H. Schuyler, Esq.

LEE—KELLOGG.—In Vernon, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, in the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Capt. CHARLES W. LEE, of New-York, to Miss FANNIE M., youngest daughter of Aaron Kellogg, Esq., of the former place

DUNBAR—RAINEY.—At Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Robert C. Galbraith, CHARLES DUNBAR, Esq., of New-York City, to ANNIE MARIA RAINEY, daughter of John C. Rainey, Esq., of Lancaster, Ohio.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, GRACE, youngest daughter of Stephen G. and Marianne Williams, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, 5th-av., near 52d st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIAM W. HOPKINS, aged 47 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 163 Lexington-av. this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLDRING.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, Mrs. SUSAN OLDRING, widow of the late Henry Oldring, from England, aged 86 years.

The friends and the First Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Asylum, in 20th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

LEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, AUGUSTUS FLEMING, youngest son of William H. and Angeline Lee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 5 West 39th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCKENNA.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, BRIDGET MCKENNA, wife of Owen McKenna, and daughter of Mr. Mathew Carroll.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) from the residence of her father, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CONOVER.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, THOMAS A., infant son of Francis S. and H. F. Conover, aged 9 months and 19 days.

GARESCHE.—At Enfield, Conn., suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 13, JOHN A. GARESCHE, son of John P. Garesche, United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, in the 30th year of his age.

TOLBERTON.—In Flushing, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 14, ROBERT H. TOLBERTON, an old inhabitant of New-York, City, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son in-law, Mr. Elisha Forbes, No. 110 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
NEW-YORK TO DELHI,
BY WAY OF
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This work has grown out of a six months' tour in India, just before the outbreak of the recent mutiny. The materials were principally derived from letters intended only for the perusal of the author's family. He has been induced to give his observations a more permanent form and a wider circulation, both on account of the interest which has been excited in the subject by the events of the last year and because, considering the size and population of the Indian Peninsula, its immense capabilities of production and the important position it may hereafter hold in the economy and commerce of the world, it certainly has not hitherto attracted in this country its due share of attention.

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Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.,
Have just received from auction,
1,200 pieces MERINOS,
500 pieces CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
500 pieces PRINTED MERINOS,
Of the celebrated manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD, & CO.,
Will be sold by the lot or piece at a small advance.

ROBES A LEZ AND ROBES A DEUX JUPES,
In SILKS,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
And MERINOS.
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A SPLENDID AND VERY DESIRABLE LINE,
Comprising all the newest and most attractive things in
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VALENCIAS,
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PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
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OF NEW AND VERY CHOICE STYLES
Just landed from the last steamers, and for sale by
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GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 15 cents each.
In Silver.....for 50 cents each.
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each.
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent young women. One is a first-class cook, understands meats, soups, &c.; will assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding-house. The other is a very excellent chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine clothes in the neatest style; no objection to the country. Both will be found to know their duties. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., 3d floor back, room No. 3, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-rate cook; she understands pastry and jellies and preserving; she understands cooking in all its branches; she has unexceptionable City references from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at J. J. Morris' grocery, cor. University-place, 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN INvalid, by a steady middle-aged woman, who for the last three years filled that station to the satisfaction of the family she served. Has satisfactory references. Address J. H., purse, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, or No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days and will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HANDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches, understands meats, poultry, and baking, does up linens in style, or as cook in a small private family; wages $8; also a chambermaid and nurse, does neat plain sewing, takes charge of a baby, wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY recommended young women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other chamber work and assist to wash and iron, or chamberwork and waiting; are persons of most exemplary moral character and can furnish the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 110 28th-st. southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman a situation as a first-rate cook, in all its branches, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and her daughter, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 181 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well-recommended girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; is very willing and particularly neat. Also, a nice, respectable young girl wants a place as child's maid or for light work. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 3 West 10th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Apply at No. 257 West 16th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid waiter and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given; call, or address, No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston-st and Myrtle-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for 2 days at No 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts. N. B.—Has no objection to go into the country with a respectable family. Best of references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Also, an experienced nurse who understands the care of children, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK, CAPABLE OF preparing all kinds of game making soup, jellies, ice-creams and fancy confectionery, wants; a situation permanently for the Winter. Best of reference given from her last employer. Inquire at No. 42 West 16th st, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 148 West 16th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found perfectly competent, efficient, neat, feconomical and trust in all her duties. Hotel restaurant or first class boarding house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and dessert; is a first-rate cook; is all required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 153 27th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can also do plain sewing, if required; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., in Higgen's Grocery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework for a small private family, or will do chamber work and sewing. The very best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 East 11th st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as chambermaid, waitress, and do fine washing; the other as child's nurse or seamstress. Call at No 306 13th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs. City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 105 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A very respectable Protestant girl; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH person, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 42 Hamilton-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A first-rate laundress, with the best of City reference the washing of a few gentlemen or families to take to her own house. Apply at No. 110 East 16th-st., between Livingston place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN DRESSmaker wishes to go out working by the day; she understands her business in all its branches, and speaks English. Best City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 7th-st., opposite Tompkins Park.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, one as cook, and one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a Scotch young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 21st st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; and good City reference; apply at No. 100 West 17th-st, can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, in a respectable family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 86 East 17th-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 11 Woodhull st., between Hicks and Columbia sts, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 294 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn, between Court and Smith st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 349 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework of a small family. Apply in the grocery store corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City references can be given Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-rate cook. Can present good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress alone Call at No. 245 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 319 1st-av., near 19th-st., for 2 days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 1,015 Broadway, near 28th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT American lady of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would not object to the instruction of children; salary no object; would leave the City if required. Address Miss M. C. No. 51 Pitt st., for one week.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes a situation in a respectable family; is a first-class dressmaker; can do all sorts of fine and family sewing and shirt making; will be found agreeable and obliging, and can be well recommended. Call at or address No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st., for a week.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH young woman desires a situation as nursery governess or walk on a lady said to sew. The best of testimonials can be given as to capability from the lady whom she is still with. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Madison-av., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, cooks all kinds of meats and vegetables, is a first-rate seamstress, trustworthy to her employer and willing to work. Best of City reference given, and wants a steady home. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., top floor, back room. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, to do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Johnson-st, near Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or as waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 195 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business in its various departments, namely, the cultivation and management of stove, green house, and other plants, fruit and vegetable garden, the vine in and out of doors, and is particularly neat in the laying out of new ground, with the best of references from places that he has laid out in this country. Address, for this week, R. J. M., at ANDREW REED'S, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, one who understands his business, wishes a situation, where a strict attention to his duties and the interests of his employer, will be fairly compensated; has no objection to the South or West, provided the location is healthy. Address W. T. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, EMployment; is well acquainted with gardening, coach driving, cow milking, the care of stock, and farming work in general; country preferred; satisfactory reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN COACHMAN WANTS a situation; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, &c.; has excellent recommendations and has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also, by two colored girls, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION. BY A young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures, and can make himself generally useful; can drive a horse and cart. Address J. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses, is a careful driver, and is sober, honest, and obliging. Has the best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. M., box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITuation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, and is practically acquainted with bookkeeping, wishes a situation in a dry goods or grocery house. City references given as to integrity and industry. Address Box No. 3,364, Post-Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, sober, honest and obliging; good City reference; the country preferred. Address J. M, box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DILIGENT young German man as porter in a store; speaks, reads and writes the English and German languages, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address K, L, Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been fourteen years in this country, and has the best of reference. Apply for M. C. at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand and is quick in figures: can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 10 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, BY a respectable man, who understands farming and gardening, and knows how to take care of horses. Address for three days, O. P., Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; understands his business. Can give good references. Apply at, or address A. G., Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young, respectable man who understands managing horses and carriages. Address, for two days, A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 150.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City for the past four years is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant-bookkeeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City references. Address H. RUDD one week, Box No. 163, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,085 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, A woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waitress that can do fine washing; wages liberal, and best references required. Apply at No. 49 Broad-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO A SOUTHERN CITY, AN active man, either American or German, to act as porter in a grocery and liquor-house; must be acquainted with the business. Address A. N. V., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with references in full.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A Protestant middle-aged woman of experience, and who is perfectly competent to fill the place, where there are two young children. Apply at No. 157 Lexington-av. between 33th and 31st sts., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, TIDY AMERIcan, Scotch or North of Ireland girl, about 16 years of age, to assist in the nursery and general housework of a small family, where she would have a comfortable home. Address R. A., Box No. 1,299 Post Office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A VERY young infant. The best references required as to character health, and entire fitness for the place. Apply at No. 215 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN-WAITER, WHO THOROUGH ly understands his business, and can come well recommended, with City references. Apply at No. 31 First 16th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail hosiery department.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant woman to take charge of several children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 416 4th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and nurse; must be a neat, plain sewer, and come well recommended; no other will answer. Apply at No. 47 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN LAPIDARY. Apply to
C. J. & W. MASON,
No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS COMPEtent to teach the English branches, French, Latin, German, and the rudiments of piano music, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess in a private family. A moderate salary is required. A line addressed in a fortnight's time, to H. F. E., room No. 3, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, will receive immediate attention.

A YOUNG LADY—WITH THE HIGHEST REFerences of classical and accomplished education, including ancient and modern languages painting and music, wishes a situation as teacher in a family or school in or near the city. Inquire, for a week, at the school, No. 1018 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in some family as teacher of the English branches, with French, Music and Embroidery, if desired. The best of references can be given. Address M. D. W., care of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS ACTED AS ASsistant teacher in one of the best Protestant schools in France during a period of twelve years is desirous of an engagement in an establishment. Address R H., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence wishes a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher for a class of children. Address B, B., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th st., corner of 6th av.,

has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are or have been under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westerveit and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to MRS. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. FIERCE, A. M., Principal.

G. M. KEESE, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 16. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c, or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution as a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OAKLL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. A full classical, a special commercial department, and the English, French, Spanish and German languages.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER Music and Day School for Misses, not more than twelve years of age, at No. 48 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 20. Terms moderate.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

MR R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 666 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. F. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept 6
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 49 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, and the EDUCATIONAL NEWS, 16 pp. 4to, together containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES; A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS, Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS, HISTORIES FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions, &c., &c. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

GEORGE J. HUSS—TEACHER OF PIANO, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS,

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison park will reopen on Sept. 15, inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a Junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director,

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-painting, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, RACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLAUX, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College Dr. Lowell Mason Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This Institute comprises three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPINASSE. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education. Reopened.

MOTHER—FATHER.—A YOUNG MAN, FITting himself for a profession, who has experience in teaching, will devote a portion of his time to the mental and moral training of your son or sons, at a very moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Station D, Post-Office, New-York.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on the 15th of September.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars &c., apply to E. A. FROBILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 28th st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No 23 Gramercy park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st, near 6th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st. east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MME. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,

with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., to be sold without reserve,

TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above by catalogue over four hundred lots of superb household furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The circumstances of this sale make it imperative that the whole will be sold positive and without reserve, consisting in

PARLORS

of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantel pieces, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, English chandeliers, consoles in Buhlwork, lady's secretary, music cabinets, &c

CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, suites in velvet, Ricker's clocks oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets enamelled furniture, shades, rich silverware, extension dining table French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock,

At their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

500 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit City and country buyers.

150 sample cards of Sheffield Cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

An invoice of French tinned ware.

An invoice of Whips—eight different kinds.

30 dozen Perkins & Co.'s heavy Kentucky axes.

And also,

By order of the Assignee (by order of Sheriff),

An invoice of German Toys and Fancy Goods

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

At his salesroom, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.,

THIS FRIDAY MORNING,

At 10½ o'clock,

Will be sold without reserve to pay advances, over $6 000 worth of fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, paintings, mattresses, plated ware, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 6th av. The Parlor Furniture is one of the most elegant description, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and racks, reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French-plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining room suite, rich Chiffonaire, silverware, crystal cut glassware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c., mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, super hair mattresses, beds and bedding, Ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTADAL, Will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows:

33 831 feet of walnut.
18 240 feet white wood.
11,858 feet ash.
1,856 feet mahogany plank.
1,060 feet maple.
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,350 feet walnut veneers
963 feet mahogany veneers
844 feet oak and mahogany crotch veneers.
911 feet clear pine.
3,000 feet two-inch box pine.

Large lot of newel posts balusters, &c., &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, Assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold rain or shine

G. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

G. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom No 58 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, etageres, pier and centre tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, crockery, cutlery, glassware, silver plated ware, fancy goods, mirrors, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

FENDY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray mare harness and light top Rockaway. The mare is fine size and action, is perfectly sound and kind, and a very stylish driver; would make a good family horse. Light top Rockaway, new last Summer, built by one of our best City makers, and but little used. Sale positive, as the owner is leaving for Europe.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CHAIRS, DESKS, BOOKS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman st., will be sold several large carpets of various kinds, 200 curl-maple chairs, 2 large desks, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, lounges, tables, books, engravings, 8-day clocks, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL AND bar furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Fulton-st., entire contents, comprising beds, bedding, bedsteads, bureaus tables, &c., with bar counters, shelving, room partitions, liquors and cigars therein; demijohns, casks and contents; lot of choice bottled liquors, arm chairs, marble floor, gas fixtures, &c. Deposits required. WM. FOSTER, Attorney of Mortgagee.

WM. LUMONT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of land on south side of 29th-st, 24 feet 10 inches front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep, beginning 201 feet from southwest corner of 7th-av. D. HOBART, Referee.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH MUSTARD—**A. J. E. VAN ANTWERP** will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 73 William st., by order of assignees, 300 boxes genuine French mustard, in glass jars, assorted flavors.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on FRIDAY, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bartlett's Hotel, Mount Holly, N. J., the cotton thread and calico factories known as Shreveville Factories, with grist mill, large mansion-house and 42 small dwellings. The factories are near Mount Holly, N. J., and can be driven by water or steam power. Sale positive. Manufacturers will do well to attend. Cars from Burlington to Mount Holly.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK— And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of TITSWORTHS & DUNN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM DUNN retiring from the business. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH.
ABRM D. TITSWORTH.
RUDOLPH M. TITSWORTH,
WILLIAM DUNN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of JOHN B. TITSWORTH & BROS., and will continue the manufacturing and clothing business at the old stand, No. 23 Dey-st.

JOHN B TITSWORTH.
ABRM D. TITSWORTH.
RUDOLPH M. TITSWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the fundersigned, under the firm of CORSON & SMITH, Dyers and Refinishers, of the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and RICHARD CORSON is hereby authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, JAMES SMITH retiring from the business of said firm.

JAMES SMITH.
New-York, Sept. 15, 1858. RICHARD CORSON.

The undersigned will continue the business of Dying and Refinishing at the several offices, Nos. 365 Bowery, 191 East 26th-st. and 29 John-st., where all orders will be thankfully received and done with neatness and dispatch.

New-York, Sept 15, 1858. RICHARD CORSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD— Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. SABE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E. July 26 1855 unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brim made, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown Robert G., Feb 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854 N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo. Trustee. July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July '54, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 5-5 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 530, 537, 539, 591, 601, 616, 638, 648, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916 930, 949, 965 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court has appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 30th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 30th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Bay State Mills.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No. 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—Sept. 16, 1858.

F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, } Receivers of
GEORGE H. KUHN, } the Bay
ISRAEL WHITNEY, } State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Ferguson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE—COHOES, N. Y divides 7 per cent.; New London, Conn., divides 6 per cent.; Milwaukee, Wis., divides 10 per cent.; Syracuse, N. Y., divides 10 per cent.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES, late of the firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, AND Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds, Six Per Cent. Loan of 1889, for sale by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by

M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $3,000.

RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, } No. 187 Greenwich st., New-York, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Minnesota Mining Company, having closed the sales of last year's copper, have this day declared a second semi-annual dividend from the earnings of 1857, of nine dollars per share, or 18 per cent. on the capital stock, payable, at this office, on Monday, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th October, and reopened on said 1st of November. By order of the Directors,

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.

GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

LOAN OFFICES.

C. BRODY, BROKER AND COMMISSION Merchant, No. 220 Fulton-st., corner of Greenwich, under the Ocean Bank, advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the rapid Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR GALWAY, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Through TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st, by steamships or sailing packets, as under:

Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, SATURDAY, Sept. 18.
Steamship VIGO, for Liverpool THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
Steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton and Continent, SATURDAY, Sept. 25.
Packet-ship JAMES FOSTER, Jr., for Liverpool, sails THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets passage can be engaged either way at the lowest possible rates. Passengers by steamships will be furnished a free ticket to all the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, supplied as usual. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13
NORTH STAR, Sat., Oct. 23	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 10

From New-York for Southampton.	Havre for Bremen.	Bremen and Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2		Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30		Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED CLIPper ship DREADNOUGHT, Capt. SAMUELS, acknowledged to be the fastest ship afloat, will sail Oct 1. An experienced surgeon and a splendid brass band attached to the ship. For passage, apply on board, Pier No. 8 North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st,

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.—THE splendid fast-sailing packet ship VICTORIA, Captain CHAMPION, will positively sail Sept. 21, her regular day. For cabin, second cabin, and steerage passage, apply on board, Pier No. 7, E. R., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

EXCURSION TICKETS PER STEAMSHIPS JAMESTOWN AND ROANOKE. From RICHMOND or PETERSBURG and back; meals, stateroom, &c., included, $15; and from NORFOLK and back, $13. These tickets can be used to 27th October without additional charge, thus enabling parties desiring it an opportunity of visiting the Fair of the American Institute at a very moderate cost. For tickets, apply to the Agents of the Company, at Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond; or, to

HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the streamboat WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29. To Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston, the ships of this line will be loaded by barges from Pier No. 4, North River. Shippers will insure accordingly.

Bills of Lading will be signed by the Purser at the office on the dock.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLUM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39 Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—ON OCT. 1, 1858—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon of above date, from Pier No 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS No. 33 South st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	10 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. At Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOOKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858, for the furnishing for the use of this Department, twenty-five 12 inch stop cocks, and fifty-five hydrants, known as Ayre's hydrant—the right being reserved to increase the number of hydrants to 200. The specification, form of agreement, and blanks for bidders, can be obtained at this office.

M. VANSCHAICK,
THEO. B. DE FOREST, } Croton
S. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1858. Board,

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.

Highlands, Ocean House, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE SHREWSBURY.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Thur day, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	

LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port and Pleasure Bay.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank, only on her trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17,

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

to contend; with present limited Quarantine grounds, (as they were on the 1st September,) whether it is absolutely necessary to bring the sick and well into dangerous contiguity; the small pox patients can be perfectly isolated, but yellow fever is not at all contagious; as regards cholera, the grounds are, witness thinks, insufficient to protect either the patients or the people; as to small pox, typhus fever or yellow fever, the grounds are effectual for protection; persons who were considered well from other diseases have more than once taken cholera from people coming into the hospital who had it; there has been no cholera this season.

Mr. Peckham thought they had nothing to do with cholera.

Mr. Anthon would not be limited as to time; he wished to show that the place was dangerous even years back.

The Court was disposed to allow a very wide range to the examination.

Witness continues—About seventy or seventy-five were ill of cholera at one time; in the Summer of 1856 there were about sixteen or eighteen cases of yellow fever in the hospitals, but none among the patients who came in with other diseases; all the cases were among the employes of the hospital; they all lived close to the water side; there was the engineer's family of the wash-house, including himself, his wife and two children, all of whom, except one child, died; there was also the son of the matron, living directly above the wash-house; two or three of the washer women, witness, and the Deputy Health Officer, (Dr. Merrtindale,) the gate-keeper and his wife, two orderlies, two nurses, who nursed and laid out the engineer and the matron's son; and the carpenter's wife and another nurse who visited the gate-keeper and his wife when they were ill; that was all; the matron had friends outside who were in the habit of visiting her; believes none of the others received visits from outside; the wash woman washed at the Government warehouses; doesn't believe any passengers were landed in Quarantine at that time; can't give any reason why, except that probably none came from infected vessels; the gate-keeper and matron's son were frequently out in the village, particularly the latter, who had a free pass outside; he was never about the hospital, but was about the grounds; there was yellow fever outside that year down at the light-house and near the foot of Wood road, or St. Mary's avenue, as it is now called; does not recollect how many cases, but believes there were 27, out of whom 14 died; this "Wood road" is about a mile and a half from Quarantine; there were a great many infected vessels at the time over 1500 to 1600 arrived in the shore; can't testify if the waters of the Narrows had infected clothing floating on them; the yellow fever first broke out on Long Island, and extended from Fort Hamilton to Yellow Hook, and was in almost every house; there were no cases in Brooklyn, except those which came from this district, or from infected vessels; the disease was epidemic along the Long Island shore; there were about 150 cases, and about 75 or 80 deaths; if the infected vessels are kept any length of time in the Narrows, it is probable that either Staten Island or Long Island shore can and will suffer by it; believes the miasma of yellow fever to be heavier than the atmosphere and sinks as low as it can, keeping close to the surface, but witness believes it cannot be carried ashore by the wind; the cases on Long Island shore were above the level of the sea, but could not be traced to bathing, or taking infected clothing from vessels to the shore; has no evidence that the Marine Hospital was ever infected with yellow fever, except the shore quite along the waters. Yellow fever cases do not (witness believes) infect a ship, meaning by this that if the cases break out on board, then the ship is infected; but if a case is brought on board it will not affect it; if, however, a case breaks out on board after passengers had left, it is probable that others would be infected; if nothing but the sick persons were brought on board, it would not necessarily infect the vessel; the exception made is, that nothing in the shape of clothing or otherwise should be brought on board with the patients; considers that clothing or other articles containing the air of infected vesse's should not be brought on board a non affected vessel; provided that a bed upon which a patient in yellow fever had not been on board of an infected ship, it would be perfectly safe to sleep upon it; is a non-contagonist as far as yellow fever is concerned; the miasma might be carried from infected goods as well as from a ship, provided water was near; the infected vessels were sometimes discharged about three to five hundred yards from the Hospitals; the ferry boat passes near them; the infected cargoes are taken to New-York and Brooklyn in lighters—I mean cargoes from infected vessels; we had one yellow-fever patient from the *Rattler*; the persons who die are taken out for burial from eight to ten o'clock in the evening; they were never removed at midnight; I moved most of the sick in carriages belonging to Mathew Carroll, which were offered by J. C. Thompson and Mr. Carroll; I did not see any attempts on the first or second nights to injure either of the patients.

Direct resumed—In shanty C there were three patients sick with yellow fever when the building was fired; I got them out myself with the assistance of some of the convalescent patients; it is one of the eight shanties; I am not prepared to state the cause of taking the yellow fever in 1856; it is no defect in the Quarantine grounds; the infection was not in the atmosphere; I think there was no danger from discharging cargoes at the dock except to those who were engaged; the cook and engineer were affected; they would have been just as liable in the middle of the ocean; the effect of the place as a cholera hospital is that there is not sufficient room to isolate cholera patients from other inmates of the hospital; it requires rooms or buildings entirely apart from the other buildings; the patients should be from five to eight hundred yards from any other patients, and the hospital, if possible, should be built on rocky ground; experience shows that rocky ground alone affords protection against the spread of the disease; I regard cholera as contagious; though the atmosphere be healthy, I think one cholera patient is sufficient to infect the whole hospital; it is possible that one cholera patient, if taken to the City under favorable circumstances would infect the whole City; cholera hospitals might be put over the water on spiles; the patients were in Shanty C, for the first time, on the night when the fire occurred; the Quarantine grounds are not sufficiently extensive, but they have been well conducted.

Q.—What do you consider necessary for a complete Quarantine? A.—For a complete Quarantine we require large storehouses, for the reception of goods from infected vessels, in an isolated position, to prevent danger to those in the immediate neighborhood of the storehouses; storehouses erected upon the present ground would be equally dangerous with lighters, if they were lying in the vicinity; it would be less dangerous to send the goods to New-York; I have noticed that when a large number of infected vessels were at Quarantine the disease has usually broken out on one side or other of the Narrows, and whenever these vessels were permitted to proceed to New-York the disease broke out in the immediate neighborhood of their anchorage; the Quarantine grounds are too small and too close to an inhabited district; no matter how large the Quarantine inclosure should be made, if there were people living directly around it it would be no protection as respects cholera, for so long as we had it side we could not insure it being kept from the people outside.

At this point Ray Tompkins, who had just returned from Syracuse, appeared in Court, and through his counsel, Judge Dean, stated that he was ready to answer to the charge against him.

Cornelius Van Buskerck was then sworn on behalf of the People, and testified as follows: I reside at Port Richmond; was present at the burning on the night of the 1st and 2d September; saw both prisoners there on the first night; I saw Thompson drag the beds from the small-pox hospital and place them on the top of others that were on fire; after that Thompson went in the building; I did not see him do anything; he was in there—that was all; he went up stairs, and I saw him take a match out of his pocket and set the beds on fire on the floor of the hall of the small-pox hospital; that was all I saw done; the second night I did not see any one do anything.

Cross-examined—I was a stevedore on the Quarantine grounds, and helped hoist cargoes out of vessels; never asked if they were infected; they had been infected, but don't know if they were all infected when I worked on them; I worked on ten or more vessels, some of which had had yellow fever on board; one of them was the *Rattler*; there were 100 stevedores employed at Quarantine; there are now 135; have been there near two months; some of the men would work awhile and leave; I went to the City once and was sometimes in the village—once a week or oftener; never more than three times a week; when I had time enough went home to my family at Port Richmond; others went out as often as they could get leave; I did not have a pass; I did not associate much with the stevedores; I came in the bar-room below with a couple of stevedores once; never saw any of them at political meetings; I went to a political meeting about six weeks ago to Northfield, but it had adjourned when I arrived; I cannot say whether I had been engaged on a vessel that day; went from Quarantine in a boat, without asking any permission; Wm. Houseman employs me; I don't know who employs him; Dr. Thompson has never given me any directions; I broke the Quarantine laws, and we got a boat and came out, but I will not tell the names of the others; I don't know what day that was, and can't say whether I had been working on infected vessels that day, but it is probable I had; sometimes the washing of the stevedores has been done all about the Quarantine grounds; sometimes on the shore, sometimes at the pumps, or wherever we got a chance; I don't know how many stevedores died this Summer of yellow fever; know of one cooper and one stevedore lately; they died in the Quarantine Hospital; they worked on board of the *Rattler* and the *Armoriel*; don't know which they took sick on; neither of them lived in the village; there has been no sugar stored at Quarantine; there have been loads of sugar unloaded at the docks; I decline answering whether I carried off any of that sugar at night, either in the County of Richmond or elsewhere; on the night of the 1st September Mr. Thompson had a red shirt and black pants; the shirt hung around his legs; he had a black felt hat; when I saw Thompson, Michael McCabe was with me; he was assisted in pulling the beds from under the piazza; no one was there but us, and Michael spoke to me; can't say what time it was; it was before twelve o'clock; the Hook and Ladder Company came in; an engine company was in; the Hook and Ladder came into the field before the Small pox Hospital; the stevedores were generally on the grounds; most of them had not gone to the Cable Celebration.

Direct resumed—When I went out, as I mentioned, it was without the knowledge of the officers, and they did not know that I went to the political meeting.

Cross-examined—I stole a boat to leave the Quarantine; it was left unlocked; sometimes I had a pass from Dr. Thompson, and at others from Dr. Waller if we wanted to go out badly, and couldn't get a pass we went out any way.

To Mr. Peckham—Ray Tompkins was with the crowd on the first night; I asked him to shut one of the windows in the lower story of the Hospital; he said he did not dare to; could not say what he was going to do; I did not see as there was such a large crowd.

To Judge Dean—Could not tell the time when I saw Tompkins; could not tell how he was dressed; I helped carry a woman out of the Small-pox Hospital; she was the only patient I saw; I was at the Convention at Richmond about the last of August; I saw Dr. Thompson in the room; there were three other stevedores beside myself at Richmond; think I had worked on an infected vessel the day before; got a pass to go out that night, but did not get it from Dr. Thompson, but from George Roff, one of the stevedores; did not see him distribute passes; if the cline to answer the distance from Quarantine to Richmond; or whether Roff was at Richmond; I will only answer what I was subpœnaed for.

Dr. Walser recalled—Vessels unloaded at the Washhouse dock are such as have had no disease on board; from my experience with the hospitals I do not think a vessel is perfectly safe until frost or cold weather; I cannot say how long an infected vessel must remain before she would be dangerous to the shores; I cannot say, after all the fumigations, &c., in the lower bay, that it would not be dangerous for a vessel to come up.

Cross-examined—I never gave passes to any of the stevedores, except a few days during the illness of Dr. Waller in June, or beginning of July; that was for two weeks; I didn't see Ray Tomkins do anything on the night of the 1st of September; he told me he would keep the people back, from the Female Hospital, and I knew he did, for no one came; he was dressed in citizen's dress and wore a fire-cap; the first night I asked him what they were going to do, and if any more buildings would be set on fire; he answered, "You know the feeling of the people on Quarantine; I believe they are determined to burn every building on the ground;" a few minutes after they began to smash in the windows, and half or a quarter of an hour after that the Small-pox Hospital was on fire; that building was empty; one of my employes told me the rioters would kill Dr. Bissell; I asked Mr. Tomkins to come with me and save the Doctor; he came immediately with me, but the Doctor had already escaped; afterwards he asked me to release a prisoner I had made; he advised me to do so, as it was the safest way to save the Women's Hospital and ourselves; this was the building in which the sick were put; I afterwards saw him and asked if this building was saved; he told me unless they killed him first, no one should hurt the sick who were in the Hospital; Brady, the foreman of No. 4 Engine Company, came in to rescue the patients, but I told him to go out.

Dr. R. H. Thompson, sworn: I am health officer and have been since April, 1853; I was on the Quarantine ground on the night of the 1st of September, but was not on the night of the 2d; the dwelling house I occupied was burned the first night; I saw neither of the prisoners that night.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—At the time of my appointment I resided in Albany; I was engaged in the practice of medicine; I have not made a complaint in New-York before Justice Welsh against Ray Tompkins.

Judge Dean offered to prove that that witness had hostility towards Ray Tompkins. (Overruled.)

Examination continued—I knew Van Buskerck slightly—that he was employed as a stevedore; I did not see him at Richmond at that political Convention; did not see Roff there; I saw others who were employed at Quarantine at that Convention; the distance is six or seven miles; I don't remember the date; I think it was on the night of the 14th of August; the Convention had no reference to Quarantine affairs; there were several bargemen in my employ there; their duty is to row the Health Officers' boat; I know their names; I can't tell if they were all there, and don't remember that there were any others that I could identify; these barge men went with my permission; there was yellow fever in the Hospitals at that time; none in the vessels; there were vessels there that were considered infected; about a week before that I attended the meeting; there was a large assembly of people at the caucus at New-Brighton; there were persons there from Quarantine; can't tell how many, as I don't know the exact number; there might have been thirty; those that attended were employed on the grounds, and were on the vessels, some as stevedores; they attended by my permission—some of them; there was yellow fever in the hospitals; there were infected vessels in Quarantine; some of these vessels had been discharged; they were being discharged daily in their turn; McLyman, the scow-man, was at this caucus—the scow is used for burning refuse materials from infected vessels; Mr. McL., after being engaged in that business, went with my consent to a crowded political meeting; Kramer, Lyman's assistant, died, if I remember rightly, about the middle of July; Kramer's wife, I heard, had also died; McLyman was engaged in burning infected materials; Kramer was engaged in the scow burning, but not at the same time; McLyman had the charge of the iron scow, and burnt infected materials; I have heard that Kramer did not burn things from yellow-fever vessels; the danger of infected materials is that persons who do it will get the disease; the rule is five days from the time of exposure to the time the disease develops itself; McLyman had charge of the scow for five days before this caucus; I said to the boss stevedore that a number of persons engaged on the ground were desirous of attending the political meeting, and I said I had no objection to their going provided they would comply with two conditions; viz: that they should change their entire clothing—that is to say, that they should take off the clothing in which they had been at work, and wash up, and also, that they should immediately return; I further added if he could assure me that these conditions could be complied with, the men could attend the meeting, and some others could go; the boss stevedore is Wm. L. Houseman; I supposed there would be a contest about the election of delegates; I didn't see that these stevedores were washed up; I left it to the boss; he reported to me that it had been done; I saw many of them before they left, and they had changed; there were, I learned, several of the stevedores who were anxious to go to the caucus; many spoke to me; there were other employes on the ground who were of the company; the whole was about 30; I was at the meeting; I don't know how long after these troops were at New-Brighton that the yellow fever appeared there; I heard there was a case; the Stewards reside inside the Quarantine grounds; I don't know if they have friends; I know Mr. Deforest, the Justice of the Peace; I did not furnish men to go to a caucus at Factoryville; I did not agree with Deforest to furnish the men at New Brighton; I had a conversation with Mr. Deforest about the meeting, but not enough to overbalance the number at Crabtree's factory; I had a conversation with him about the stevedores attending that meeting; I did not say I would get the stevedores; I stated once I permitted such persons to leave; I gave them no passes; I gave them all passes through the boss stevedore; it was verbal; there was no limit, except what I said; I mentioned two conditions; the Quarantine regulations do not require all persons to have a pass; they contemplate that persons may pass in or out with authority; there is a gate-keeper, who is expected to have a written pass; in this case I think I said, Mr. H. would apply, and to let his party pass; I suppose they went out of the front gate; I don't know that some of them went out of the back gate; I gave them no permission; the first case of yellow-fever was in April; if had not been familiar with yellow fever patien before I came to New-York, since coming here I have become somewhat familiar with it; can't say the number of cases I have had under my care; I can't approximate the cause; the yellow fever is cured by infection; the atmosphere is infected; I don't know how the atmosphere gets infected; I think it can be carried in merchandise and in clothing, in cotton, hemp, rags and rope cuttings, but slightly in sugar, molasses, flour, and cargoes of that kind; coal is not supposed to carry infection generally; we have required one cargo of coal to be quarantined, or rather a vessel carrying coal; I don't know from what distance this infection is dangerous; I should think it would be dangerous to have vessels around the ferry landings; it would be dangerous to persons passing.

Adjourned until this morning, and the prisoners remanded to the custody of the officers.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER FROM CHARLESTON—VACCINATION OF IMMIGRANTS—BURIALS REFUSED AT CASTLETON—SAVANNAH AND MOBILE DECLARED INFECTED PORTS.

The Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's Office at noon yesterday,—present Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. HASWELL, and Drs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

A report was received from the Deputy Health Officer, stating that the steamer *Columbia*, from Charleston, S. C., had arrived in port on the 13th inst, and reported all well. The officers of the steamer were on Quarantine grounds on Wednesday and reported that all continued well. Early on Thursday morning a man was sent on shore from the steamer, who had died in the small-boat, between the steamer and the wharf, of black vomit.

There were no cases of yellow fever on board the steamer *Florida*, from Savannah, and the passengers would therefore be permitted to come to the City.

The passengers of the bark *Atlanta*, from Bremen, were vaccinated on the 14th inst.; the vessel arrived on the 13th. No new cases of the small-pox had occurred for the last 15 days, and the deputy wished to know whether he should permit her to proceed tomorrow or should have the passengers transhipped.

The Castleton Board of Health have refused to let the dead from yellow fever be buried outside of Quarantine. The bodies of two are now waiting burial.

Dr. WALSER proposes that an injunction be issued arresting further proceedings on the part of the Castleton Board of Health.

The schooner *Col. Satterly*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on last Saturday, reported no sickness on board either on the voyage or in port. Her owners asked permission for her to go to Hunter's Point for the purpose of repairing. Referred to Dr. THOMPSON to report on to-morrow.

The Captain of the schooner *T. V. Waggoner*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 20th Aug. last at Quarantine, asked a permit to come to the City to load. Permitted to go to Pike-slip, not below it.

The schooner *Charles Smith*, from Cardenas, having perfected her repairs at Hunter's Point, permission was asked to come to Pier No. 10 East River, which was granted.

Permission was granted for the bark *Kate Stewart* from Charleston, S. C., to come to Pier No. 5, North River under the rule.

The bark *Lucy* [illegible], from Cardenas, having discharged her cargo, to go on the 8th inst., permission was granted her to come to the City under the rule.

The brig *Martha Post*, from Matanzas, loaded with sugar; one death on voyage and one in port; was permitted to come to the City under the rule.

The passengers of the steamer *Montgomery*, from Savannah, were permitted to come to this City.

The bark *Sarah A. Nichols*, from St. Jago, cargo discharged eight days ago, was allowed to go to Hunter's Point for repairs.

The bark *L. D. Carver*, from Matanzas, was permitted to come to the City under the rule.

Permission was granted to the ship *Sheridan*, from New-Orleans, to come to the City to unload.

The captain of the steamer *Daniel Webster* asked permission to come up the stream. Laid on the table.

Captain BENNY, of steamer *Atlanta*, from Charleston, S. C., asked permission to come up and load for Baltimore. He stated that altogether there had been but four cases of sickness on his steamer, including the steward and stewardess. Laid on table.

Captain CRABTREE, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, asked the Mayor if the intended visit of the Construction Committee from that Board to Staten Island would be deferred on account of the weather.

The Mayor was of the opinion that it would not.

Mr. DEVLIN, the Counsel of the Commissioners of Emigration, stated that it was the intention of the Board of Castleton to prevent the burial of the dead from yellow fever outside the Quarantine grounds, and that he was of the opinion that burying the dead inside of the Quarantine ground was prohibited by an act of the Legislature. He said he would examine the statutes.

The Mayor here stated to the Board that he had authorized the reporters for the press to make the statement that the ports of Savannah and Mobile had been declared infected.

The Board, on motion, approved the action of the Mayor.

The cases of the steamers *Florida* and *Montgomery*, from Charleston, &c., were laid on the table.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported that he had, on Wednesday, seen the body of DANIEL REDDE, in the rear of No. 72 Oliver-street, who had died of the black vomit. The man's wife stated that he was one of the men employed about Quarantine. The doctor had reported the case to the City Inspector, and ordered the room fumigated immediately.

General HALL stated to the Board that the military had been ordered to protect all property, and suppress any disturbance that should break out anywhere on Staten Island. If the people should make any attempt to interfere with the burial of the dead in the cemetery belonging to Quarantine, the soldiers would be ready to protect those who had the law on their side.

The Board will meet again to day at noon.

Leave the Post-Office Where It Is.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing by your disparaging appreciation of the Chamber of Commerce, I will endeavor to set you a little nearer right than you are with respect to *matters of fact.*

You say "there are more merchants north and west of the Broadway Theatre than to the south and east of it." This is no doubt true when merchants are in their domestic circles, at their dwelling-houses, but it is very far indeed from the truth when you follow merchants and other business men to their places of business, where they always receive and open all their letters. When you give yourselves the time to examine into this last-named feature in the case, you will find the *facts* to stand as follows, namely: South and east of Chambers-street you will find 42 out of our 53 Banks; $63,000,000 out of $67,000,000 of our Banking capital; all our Marine and nearly all our Fire Insurance Companies. Also, the Custom-House, Assay Office, City Hall, Merchants' Exchange; nearly all our large commercial buildings and beautiful and enormously-expensive stores; all our shipping and commission merchants; all our wholesale grocers and flour and grain dealers; nearly all our wholesale dry goods dealers, and nearly or quite all our newspaper offices; and then all the principal ferries from Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark land or go from sections of our City below Chambers-street. There can be no doubt but that seven-eighths of the letters that come to our Post-Office are to parties doing business a good deal South of Chambers-street, or within the area of a circle between Chambers-street and the Battery, of which circle our present Post Office is the exact centre.

Now, gentlemen, if nearly all of the class who daily transact business at our Post-Office are contented with the present location, had we not better allow the matter to rest where it is?

Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the *Journal of Commerce* have ever objected to there being a Post-office well up town, perhaps as far up as Union-square. Indeed, I believe the *Journal* has often advocated such measure. But do, I beg of you, allow business men to have a word to say in regard to matters needed in their own affairs. We are, of course, actuated by pecuniary influences, as far as regards valuable property, already long established in the section of the City referred to; but I feel entirely confident that the proposition to keep the Post-office where it is is the *only* proposition wholly disconnected with prospective land speculation.

ONE OF THE CHAMBER.

A SPELL OF WEATHER.—Yesterday everybody thought the Equinoctial storm had come, and the degree of preparation for that event, in the way of bad clothes and seedy hats, and umbrellas, was something startling. But by 3 o'clock the weather repented, the sun came out cheerily, the umbrellas and galoshes were stuck away in dusty corners, and Broadway was full and glad. All that direful threatening of the muggy air and cold east wind of Wednesday went for nothing. In the evening, as the sun went down, people went out to look at the pollywog-like Comet, which feebly lifts its tail at 7½ o'clock, and vanishes speedily.

A REGATTA POSTPONED.—The Empire City Regatta Club were to have had a race yesterday, but it was postponed in consequence of the unamiable weather. It will take place to-day from Conrad's Gardens at Yorkville.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 12 WALL STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway.
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS!—75c.! 80c.! and 90c.! per yard!! All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c, 40c., and 50c. per yard. Druggets, Matlings, Table and Piano Covers, Window-shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]
NO OPPOSITION.—KNOX, the Hatter, is without a rival. If you want an elegant, stylish, first class, durable, becoming and cheap hat, patronize his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Adver.isement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

CASTIGATED BY HIS WIFE.—A well-known individual in Brooklyn was at an early hour on Sunday morning last, discovered by his loving wife emerging from a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, near Fulton-street. The injured wife had been looking for her liege lord several hours, and had visited several popular places of resort to find him, that she might secure enough money to buy a dinner for Sunday, and stock the larder for the week. She finally traced him to the place in Myrtle-avenue, and as he came out (somewhat oblivious) his wife seized him by the collar, and at the first effort broke a sun-shade over his head. She then used her fists, and was only prevented doing serious violence by the appearance of a private watchman, who threatened to take them to the Station-house, provided they did not go home, which they promised to do and started off together. It is presumed that their difficulties were amicably arranged.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—The case of ADOLPHUS BURGESS, who sues WM. C. KREELAND, Comptroller of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, was commenced in the City Court yesterday. This is the case, it will be remembered, which led to the examination of the financial affairs of this concern. The case is still on.

Jersey City Items.

A. CALL.—The Rev. MATHEW C. KEMPSEY has accepted a unanimous call extended to him by the Bethesda Baptist Church of Jersey City, who are at present worshiping in the Metropolitan Hall. Mr. KEMPSEY is from Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, JOHN CLARK was struck by the cow-catcher of the 12 M. train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, while passing between Rossville and East Orange, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was lying on the track intoxicated at the time, and was seen by the engineer, but not in time to stop the train.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 16.

$3,000	U. S. 5s '65	103	100	Hudson R.R at30d.	27
2,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅛	400	do s60	27
32,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90⅛	250	do	27⅛
13,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅛	100	do	27
25,000	do s60	84	320	Harlem Railroad	10½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s N. Bs.	82	300	Reading Railroad	48⅜
6,000	Min. St. 8 ₱ ct. B.	106½	550	do	48¼
5,000	Va. 6s s60	91½	100	do s60	47⅜
2,000	H. R. R. R. O. B.	59¼	100	do	48⅛
2,560	H. & St J. R.R. B.	59	400	do	48
21	Bank Republic	120	100	Mil & Miss. R.R.	16
21	Hanover Bank	90	50	do s12	16
20	Am. Ex. Bank	109	50	Mich. Cen. R.R b30	86⅛
100	Canton Com	19⅛	100	M.S. & N. I. R.R.s10	23⅛
10	Hanover Ins. Co	106	150	do	23⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R	33½	100	do s10	23⅜
300	do s3	33⅛	100	do	23⅜
300	do s30	33	460	M.S. & N.I. Guar'd S.	44½
300	do s30	33	60	do b60	44½
50	do b30	33¼	50	Ill. Central R.R.	75⅛
350	N. Y. Central R.	78⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	82⅛
50	do b20	78⅛	300	do	83
750	do	78⅝	50	do s30	82¼
100	do s10	78⅛	100	do s60	82
100	do s15	78½	850	Chi. & R. I. R.	69
100	do b60	78⅝	50	do	68⅞
50	do b30	78⅝	200	do	68¾
100	do s5	78¾	50	do b60	69
100	do	78¾	100	do b60	68¾
100	do	78¾	150	do b60	68
100	do s10	78½	50	do s60	68
300	do s30	78	450	do	68
50	do b10	78¼	150	do b60	68¼
650	Erie R.R.	17¼	100	do	68⅜
200	do	17⅜	25	La C. & Mil. R.R.	24
50	do b10	17¼	150	do	24
100	do s30	17⅜	14	New Jersey R.R.	126
20	Stonington R.R.	47			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. s30	24	11	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	90	100	do s10	26⅞
50	Pac. Ml. Stm. Co	92⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. GdSk.	43¾
320	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¼	50	Panama R. R.	113
950	do	77⅞	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	24
150	do s30	77¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82⅜
150	Erie R. R.	17⅜	150	do	82¾
300	do	17¾	100	do s10	82
100	do s60	17	100	do s60	81¾
300	M. S. & N. I. RR.	33¾	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	32⅜
100	do b10	23¼	200	do	32⅜
50	do b30	23⅛	100	do s10	32⅜
100	Reading R. R. b10	47⅜	650	do	32¾
100	do	47⅜	100	do s15	32¾
100	do b60	47⅜	300	do b60	32⅜
100	do	47⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	68
100	do s30	47	50	do	67⅝
400	do	47⅛	100	do	67¼
100	do s5	47⅛	343	do	67
200	do b10	47⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$500	Keokuk City 8 ₱ cent. bonds	35½	20	Metropolitan Bank	108⅞
4,000	Harlem Ext. 2d mor 7 ₱ ct. bonds	73	20	Marine Bank	89½
2,000	Cumb. Coal 6s	75	5	Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	94¼
470	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	61	20	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	100½
800	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	58¾	10	Home Fire Ins. Co.	160
870	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858	87¼	60	Great Western Marine Ins. Co	114
580	Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	38¾	20	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	130
1,000	La C & Mil. R. 7s	24¾	10	Humboldt F. I. Co.	101½
2,000	City of Hannibal, Wis., 10s	75½	400	Nic. Transit Co	1
3,000	Watertown City 8s	30	70	Amer. Coal. Co. p.s	$7
16,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	41	5	Amer. Express Co.	91¾
12,000	Virginia 6s, 1886	92¼	10	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	51
7,000	Virginia 6s. 1887.	92½	10	Continental Bank	97
1,000	Virginia 6s. 1873.	84¾	10	Bank of Commerce	190½
5,000	Virginia 6s. 1874.	84¾	80	Citizens' Bank	100
20	Bank of New-York	110½	20	Peoples' Fire In. Co.	99½
20	Artisans' Bank	80	10	Indem. Fire In. Co.	94
			200	Safeguard F. In. Co.	3½
			20	Columbian Marine Ins. Co	112¾
			40	Housatonic R. R.	24

THURSDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange movement engages the attention of the Street to-day. There is very little doing in the Money Market to elicit remark. Some of the Banks, unable to fill up their Discount line with choice short bills, are taking paper running into March of next season at 6 ₱ cent. The shorter dates go at from 4 to 5½ ₱ cent., first class indorsed names. The demand for money on temporary loan is again moderate. The Sub-Treasury ceived $83,290 to-day, (of which $66,090 from customs,) disbursed $142,737, and held at the close, $12,315,480. The *Fulton*, for Havre and Southampton, is the European steamer to sail on Saturday. There is nothing of moment yet done in making up remittances for this opportunity. Exchange is held firmly, being in the hands of the standard drawers, as usual at this season of the year when the supply of transient bank bills from a distance, fall off. The trade demand here is moderate. The principal business for the last packet was on Havana account.

The dealings on the Share list are quite animated, though thus far in the wrong direction for the *Bull* account. The fall of prices within the week, up to the Second Board this afternoon, is equivalent to 2⅛@2¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central; 1@1½ on Erie; 1½@1¾ on Reading; 4½@5 ₱ cent. on Rock Island; 1½ on Hudson River and Galena; the same on Michigan Central; 2¼ on Michigan Southern Preferred; 1¾ on the common Shares, and 1½ on Toledo. The additional decline since yesterday, it will be noticed from the printed sales, is about ¾ ₱ cent. on most of the list. Taking New-York Central as the index, the closing price is 77¾, as against 78½ on Wednesday afternoon; Reading closed 47⅞, as against 48⅛@¼ yesterday afternoon. The weakness in this Stock was a feature in the dealings of the day, the price having ruled rather steady for some days before, while the remainder of the active list was gradually giving way. The rumor is that some considerable parcels of each stock have been put upon the market, probably with a view to a turn at lower rates on sellers' option. The *net* profits of the Company for August show $124,205, as against $161,675 same month before the crisis of last season. The general decline, which has been going on since Monday morning, without apparent reference to any of the ordinary surroundings of the Money or Exchange Markets, or (with, perhaps, the single exception of Rock Island) the reports of railway traffic, ought now to be sufficient to attract new buyers. It seems to have been the aim of a number of the old operators to work down to this object, the market having become apparently dead to vigorous action either within the Board or from without. State Stocks have but partially participated in the decline. The parcels of Tennessees which have been pressed on sale have been taken up at 90½@90¾, and there have been constant buyers of Missouris at 84⅜@½ ₱ cent. cash. Both stocks are bought to some extent we understand for employment abroad. Railway Bonds are also rather steady than otherwise, considering the prevailing temporary speculation, and the offerings are by no means important. Illinois Central Construction Bonds 90@90¼ ₱ cent. Panama shares keep steady in price, and without much movement. A demand for Pacific Mail this afternoon advanced the price to 92½ ₱ cent. again. The current business of the concern is said to be equal to *five* ₱ *cent. a month* on the capital, or about $200,000 net profit, and this after paying VANDERBILT a subsidy of $56,000 a month. Of course the recent good luck in the way of California and Fraser River passengers is above the average of the year, although this must be above 30 ₱ cent.

The access to California and the travel from that State to the Atlantic side are now in a fair way of being cheapened if not improved by competition. We learn from Mr. ARNOLD HARRIS that the first trip across the Tehuantepec Mexican route will be made on the first November. The *Quaker City* steamer will leave here on the 9th October *via* New-Orleans, which port she will regularly sail from to the Gulf end of the route on the 28th of that month. The coaches for the route have all been purchased, and are about to be forwarded. And, as announced a day or two since, the small river steamer for service between the Gulf and the head of navigation on the new line has been launched and will be rapidly completed. The land carriage will then be reduced to 128 miles. The contract for the mail and passengers on the Pacific side is with the Pacific Mail Company, for twelve months, the steamers of the Company touching at the Bay of Tehuantepec in prompt connection with the land trains. At the end of the first year, the probability is the Tehuantepec Company will become competitors for the principal mail contract to California, claiming preference on the score of expedition.

The arrangements of the new Nicaragua Transit are, also, drawing to completion. The three Lake and River steamers having been dispatched, the first steamship on the Atlantic side will leave here on the 10th October, to connect with the *Hermann*, now on her way round Cape Horn About the same time a second